

HOME NEWS

Yard looks at police tactics on demonstrations

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Senior Scotland Yard officers studying the implications of Saturday's clash with demonstrators against the National Front at Lewisham do not feel that a change in the way would alter their basic dilemma. Strengthening the Public Order Act, 1936, would still leave the police in the position of having to enforce it.

Mr David McNeice, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, is known to feel that the main difficulty would still be how to keep the peace if a section of the community, however small, is determined not to cooperate with the police in that aim.

But, as he said on Monday, he has no intention of abdication of his responsibility in the face of groups who threaten to achieve their ends by violent means. That being so, Scotland Yard chiefs are looking at tactics bearing in mind that the safety of officers is paramount. They hope that they will never have to create a special squad to deal with demonstrators, as in France.

Mr McNeice's views about seeing to it that a march remain unchanged. The police believe

that if a ban had been imposed on Saturday's march there would be increasing pressure to ban similar events. In terms of police tactics, Lewisham is viewed as being serious, but no more than a dramatic example of the sort of violence police have to deal with these days.

On one day during the Grunwick dispute 120 policemen were injured. Last year at Nottingham Hill during a riot more than a hundred policemen went to hospital after clashes with rioters. On Saturday 56 policemen were injured.

In terms of arrests, the 200 at Lewisham compare with more than a hundred at football matches in the Metropolitan Police district on a representative Saturday.

It is true, however, that the viciousness of the weapons used on Saturday was new. That was not, they think, something Mr McNeice took into account when he appeared in the High Court before Saturday's events and said the police could cope with them.

In the past the National Front had carried out police instructions, so its cooperation

in that respect at least was assumed. In the event it was not, though when asked by Deputy Assistant Commissioner, David Helm, in charge of operations, if the Front would call off the march the organizers refused.

Yard chiefs point out that if a ban was defied they would have no powers of arrest under the Public Order Act, but could apply to a court for a summons. The maximum penalty is three months imprisonment or a £50 fine.

What weighs heavily on the minds of senior officers is that even if a ban had been imposed on the Front march at Lewisham on Saturday there would have been nothing to stop them from immediately altering their plans and marching elsewhere.

Indeed, when Mr Helm asked a National Front official what his response to such a ban would be, he said they would go to Peckham or Croydon.

To make such a ban effective in London it would have to be imposed for the whole Metropolitan Police district and for a period. The police would still have to enforce it and the Front would still have the option of

marching outside the Metropolitan Police district.

Another factor is that a ban on a procession would not prevent the Front from holding a meeting, perhaps in a private house, to discuss the circumstances in a public place. The police would still have to keep order if the Socialist Workers' Party's supporters arrived to interrupt it.

The conflict in Birmingham on Monday night is regarded by senior Yard officers as demonstrating an even stronger case for the Front's position.

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By coincidence the negotiating committee of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) was holding one of its regular meetings at Scotland Yard yesterday, which Mr McNeice has the chance to discuss the situation with other chief constables, including Mr Philip Knights, of West Midlands.

Afterwards the ACPO issued a statement, announcing itself with that made by Mr McNeice on the responsibility of the police to uphold the law and

maintain public order independent from political pressure.

The ACPO statement continued: "There are limitations on the powers of the Public Order Act, 1936, and while chief constables will examine all the facts available before making application through the district authorities to the Home Secretary to consider banning certain processions, the underlying factor must be the maintenance of freedom under the law of the land."

"Those who would seek a ban as a simple solution should examine more carefully the limitations of the powers that exist under the present law, and the range of options open to those who wish to achieve their objectives by violent means."

"It is to be remembered that when the Public Order Act, 1936, was introduced the Home Secretary of the day expressed the view that he would rely on the cooperation of all chief officers in administering the new Act to maintain the reputation of the police for complete impartiality."

Blueprint for failure? page 12
Letters, page 13

Government to study public order legislation

By Our Political Staff

The Public Order Act and the possibility of gaps in related criminal law are to be re-examined.

An official statement from the Home Office last night said that the Home Secretary was consulting about its wording. Mr Rees is on holiday in Yorkshire.

After pointing out that the recent Criminal Law Act increases penalties for those who resort to violence, the statement says no one should underestimate the limitations of legal controls affecting public political behaviour, or the obstacles to enforcement.

Any changes in the law which may eventually take place are unlikely in themselves to prevent violence, which the police will still have to deal on their ground."

The section on police powers to control processions is in two parts. The first empowers a chief officer of police who has "reasonable ground for apprehending that the procession may occasion serious public disorder" to direct those organising or taking part in the march to follow a specified route, and not to enter any specified public place.

The next part of the section covers the case where the chief officer of police is of the opinion that those powers "will not be sufficient to enable him to prevent serious public disorder". A distinction is made between London and the rest of the country.

In London (except in the City) the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police can impose a ban on a proposed march, but only with the consent of the Home Secretary.

In the provinces, where the local authority is the police authority, the chief officer of police (chief constable) has to apply to the local council of the borough or district where the march is to take place for an order banning processions from that area for a period of up to three months.

On receipt of such an application the council may, with the consent of the Home Secretary, make the order asked for. It does not, however, have to agree it: Lewisham council's policy committee last night decided to ask the Home Secretary to hold a public inquiry into the way senior police officers handled the events in Lewisham on Saturday.

It also wants the inquiry to study the role of local authorities in giving informed advice. The local majority is angry that its advice to ban the march was ignored.

Councillor Ronald Pepper, deputy leader of the Labour group, said last night: "Many of us who witnessed the events were unhappy at the kind of harassment imposed by senior officers on their men."

The council confirmed that it was encouraging local people with damaged property to make claims against the police. It was assessing its own damage and hoped to make a claim under the Riot (Damages) Act of 1936.



Round-the-world race: Sergeant Sharon Hope (third from left), aged 23, an instructor at the Army Physical Training School at Bulford, Wiltshire, is joining nine men to form the Services' crew for the first stage of the Whitbread Round-the-World Yacht Race. She is seen helping to load stores in the Royal Navy's training yacht Adventure, which sails on the first leg from Portsmouth to Cape Town on August 27.

Many immigrants regard themselves as scapegoats

Orbital view from the Moonshot Youth Club

By Alan Hamilton

The Moonshot Youth Club is an aging, solitary building, a lone survivor in a building site busy with bulldozers, a brick's throw from last Saturday's ugly battlefront of Lewisham. Like the local black community it serves, it appears beleaguered, underprivileged and in need of friends.

A group of club members and officials spoke to me yesterday about the outbreak of rioting. All asked that they should not be named; visitors are treated with caution, and the door is kept locked until credentials have been established.

A young community worker summed up the immigrant population's attitude to the rioting: "We are just scapegoats for other people's ambitions. Neither the National Front nor the Socialist Workers' Party have any real concern for blacks; they just use us for their own ends because we are a readily identifiable group which some people happen not to like. Another said: "There is no mistake; there are quite a few

black people who would agree with the National Front's policy on immigration. There are plenty of us who would say, 'Sure, we'll go home tomorrow. Just give us the fare, man.' But there are far more to whom Britain is their only home."

But whatever they think about repatriation, black people are not going to accept the idea being forced on them the way that the National Front wants it down people's throats.

Everyone expressed distress at the events last Saturday and at the recent performance in Birmingham on Monday, but all strongly denied suggestions that black youths were largely responsible for the violence.

"Of course we are going to get angry when something happens which is provocative as this happens on your doorstep," another said. "But our own youngsters were not to blame for what happened. If any took part, they were Millwall supporters on their way home from the match. Millwall lost 2-1 to Ipswich and there was very little damage to property."

All were critical of the police handling of the events and for allowing the National Front to march through Lewisham in the first place; they constantly referred to the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police as Mr McGoon, a shortened cartoon character.

"If the National Front must have rallies, they should be made to have them in Hyde Park like everybody else," one said. "The police obviously allowed it to go through Lewisham so that they could have an excuse to arrest a few black kids as a dress rehearsal for the (Notting Hill) carnival."

"We do not like things like that here. We live here, walk the streets here, do our shopping here. Innocent people get hurt."

Several club members thought that police officers had an inbuilt prejudice against coloured people, simply because of their background and education. It could never be fully eradicated, they felt, without meaning their senior officers might be. "If not one

police man turns up at the Notting Hill carnival, there will be no trouble. If they turn out in force, they are asking for trouble," one said.

All agreed that few immigrants were so stupid as to believe that the attitudes of the National Front represented the attitudes of the British people as a whole. But the British have got to decide whether they want the views of a minority expressed by people like that," another said.

A woman member said: "There is not that much difference between the National Front and the Socialist Workers' Party. They may claim to be at opposite extremes, but they form an arc which meets in the middle. Neither of them do any real service to the black community."

The club members did not show undue pessimism. The club wants to expand and is looking for £40,000 to build a new gymnasium and a new hall. "We will accept donations from anyone, even the National Front," they said.

Ladywood politicians count cost of clash

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham

As the people of Birmingham yesterday counted the cost of the previous night's anti-National Front violence, party workers involved in the campaign for tomorrow's Ladywood by-election assessed the cost in political terms.

Some party officials said they thought that the total involvement of the Socialist Workers' Party and Socialist Unity in the battles with the police might swing the uncontested vote to the Liberals or Conservatives.

Mr Raghib Ahsan, the Socialist Unity candidate, said he had no regrets about the demonstration. "The blame lies with the police," he said. "They used Ulster tactics of batons and shields, and were not prepared to stop the [National Front] march."

Mr Ahsan said the Socialist Workers' Party candidate, said no one deserved to be beaten with a brick. But he continued: "As long as the police hierarchy and the Government insist on protecting people advocating violence, I have no regrets about what happens."

"I will not accept that the people involved were hoodlums; they are angry people. The sight of riot shields provokes an attack."

John Sever, the Labour candidate, said he did not think the violence would affect the way people regarded the Labour Party. Lunatic elements of right and left were no friends of Labour and were urban guerrillas calling themselves politicians.

Mr Quentin Davies, the Conservative candidate, said the incidents underlined a theme of his campaign: the absolute duty of government to maintain law and order.

A Marplan survey published in the Birmingham Evening Mail yesterday, predicted that Labour would retain Ladywood tomorrow with a majority of about 4,000. It was taken before Monday night's violence.

But 23 per cent of 500 voters questioned in a random sample said they did not know how they would vote, 8 per cent said they would not vote, and 7 per cent declined to say anything.

Several party officials thought the figures of the uncommitted made the forecast less reliable than they would have hoped. The survey suggested that Labour would get 61 per cent of the votes, Conservatives 32 per cent, Liberals 4 per cent, National Front 2 per cent, and the other six candidates 1 per cent between them.

The 10 candidates are: John Sever (Labour), Quentin Davies (Conservative), Raghib Ahsan (Socialist Unity), Peter Gorman (Socialist Workers), Peter Gorman (Reform Party), Raghib Ahsan (Socialist Unity), Raghib Ahsan (Socialist Unity), Raghib Ahsan (Socialist Unity), Raghib Ahsan (Socialist Unity), Raghib Ahsan (Socialist Unity).

General election: A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour), A. A. M. (Labour).

By December 31, 1,110 of the complaints had been forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions. The prosecution was directed in only 38 cases, no prosecution in 368 cases. The rest were left with a decision still pending.

The chief constable maintained that 1976 was significant most of all for the fundamental plans that were made for the future enforcement of law and order in the province.

The involvement of the RUC unparalleled in its history. Mr Newman adds: "The crime of terrorism can most effectively be dealt with by highly professional and sophisticated police methods. The full weight of the army is therefore being deployed in a detailed way which has served police purposes and is governed by police objectives."

"The combined effect of these unfolding measures will take time to be fully realized, but they are of the greatest consequence to the future peace and stability of Northern Ireland."

Blow to race harmony in Birmingham

Continued from page 1

day that people should not be allowed to march to intimidate racial minorities. When demonstrators of that kind happened it was probable that the people would take weapons there."

On the same programme, Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, appealed to all its members to keep away from extreme left and extreme right organisations. He said there was a difference between the violent demonstrators and "National Front fascists".

Mr Foot, deputy leader of the Labour Party, told a by-election meeting in Birmingham last night: "The NP spreads poison. Any socialist government and Labour government must ever be on its guard to see the right and best way to prize about those who spread that poison."

He added: "I do not believe the right way is to throw bottles in the street or beat policemen's heads."

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said at the same meeting that nothing was more important to the area than the creation of a peaceful, multi-racial society. Drive policies would lead to bitterness, hatred and failure. Labour was a party of racial harmony and equality.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Conservative spokesman on the environment, said in a statement yesterday that in Birmingham the Socialist Workers' Party had practised the tactics of Hitler's brownshirts under the disguise of the politics of Karl Marx.

Arthur Osman writes from Birmingham: The cost of Monday night's violence was being assessed yesterday at many thousands of pounds in repairs to shops, other properties, and 21 police vehicles. Goods stolen during looting were estimated to be worth £5,000.

Mr Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, emphasized the concern he felt about the effects of the violence on community relations after a period of peaceful bridge-building on the part of the police in Birmingham.

He said: "We work desperately hard 364 days of the year to develop good relations with the community at large, whatever colour or creed they are. I find it terribly disappointing that on the 365th day the tremendous work done by the police to develop community harmony is set back months by the action of hoodlums."

Three Birmingham policemen were still detained in hospital with head and face injuries yesterday out of a total of 58 who required treatment after being hit by missiles.

Police Constable Kirk Davies, a West Indian and the only black police officer on duty during the incident, had stones thrown at him. He said: "I admit I was very frightened. There were black, white and Indian youths throwing anything they could get their hands on. My colour made no difference."

Front chief accuses Socialist Workers' leaders over violence in London

By Robert Parker

Mr Martin Webster, national secretary of the National Front, blamed leaders of the Socialist Workers' Party yesterday in connection with the violence at Lewisham on Saturday.

He said: "Police commissioner McNeice, in his statement, talked of an orchestrated campaign and a planned campaign of violence. A planned campaign implies by definition the existence of planners."

Those planners are the leaders of the mad-dog SWP, by their own proud admission prepared and organized the violence."

"I think there are others involved, including the Board of Jewish Rabbis. Deposing certain leaders of the so-called peaceful, Alcorah (All-Lewisham Campaign Against Racism and Fascism) march."

Mr Webster, defiant about the recent demonstrations, said prosecutions should be brought against the leadership. "It is abundantly clear that they have conspired to defy the provisions of the Public Order Act. They are going to try to stop only our march with all the naked violence they can muster, but our election meetings and everything else."

"It is clear they want to stop the march and that we breathe. They want to prevent us exercising our legal rights. It is not us that cause the violence. We did not throw the bricks or the bottles."

He said 12 people, now members of his party, including Mr John Tyndall, its chairman, had, as members of a former organization from which the Front grew, been jailed in 1962 for giving "reasonable apprehension" of using force to further a political ideal. Evidence against them, Mr Webster said, consisted of a "boy scout activi-

ties" involving a military-style exercise.

Mr Tyndall added that it seemed staggering in comparison that the police should do nothing about the Socialist Workers' Party when there appeared to be so much evidence of conspiracy.

Mr Stephen Jefferys, of the SWP's central committee, who had condemned tactics used at Lewisham, said those in Birmingham, Ladywood, were justified.

He accused the police of provoking the violence by attacking demonstrators leaving their protest against the National Front for the police station to protest about arrests.

His party, he said, was non-violent. It considered violence necessary only because there was a danger that fascism would be spread by the Front, and because of the violence which the police protected the Front under the "spurious excuse of freedom of speech."

Mr Webster said the Front had no intention of being intimidated by the Front's 10 million of them and only one of me, the marches will still go on."

He thought the demonstrations had been counter-productive because the great mass of people had been appalled at the violence.

He said the Lewisham march was not meant to be intimidatory. The aim was simply to give heart to the white people, to reassure the many people in Bedford who have voted for us that they have not been forgotten by all the troubles who now run this country and do nothing but pander to the black masses."

The SWP said that support for the Front has been discouraged by protests. Mr Jefferys said that a year ago Front marches attracted about 1,500 people. That at Wood Green on April 23 had about a thousand and at Lewisham only five hundred.

Mr Webster said there were about 1,500 people at Lewisham, and that far from being on their side, as demonstrators alleged, the police made the march a racist rally, many banners under threat of arrest.

Mr Newman said: "The crime of terrorism can most effectively be dealt with by highly professional and sophisticated police methods. The full weight of the army is therefore being deployed in a detailed way which has served police purposes and is governed by police objectives."

"The combined effect of these unfolding measures will take time to be fully realized, but they are of the greatest consequence to the future peace and stability of Northern Ireland."

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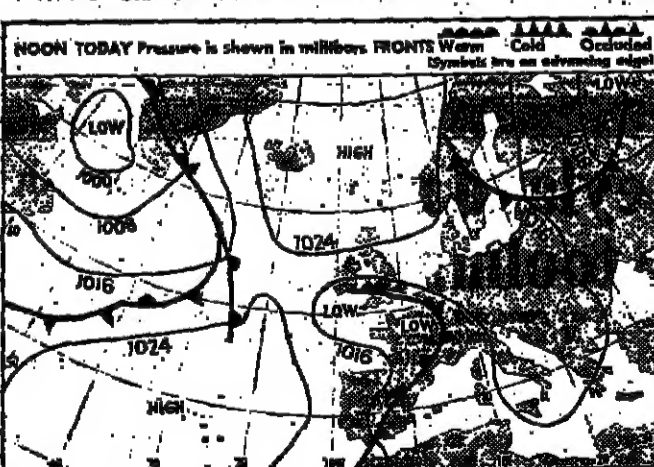
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Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 5.49 am. Sun sets: 8.19 pm.
Moon rises: 8.59 pm. Moon sets: 2.28 am.
First quarter: August 22. 9.8 pm.
Lighting up: 8.49 pm to 5.21 am.
High water: London Bridge, 4.3 am (24.3ft); 4.22 pm, 7.4m (24.4ft). Lowest water: 1.41 am (24.4ft); 1.30 pm, 6.7m (22.1ft).
Low water: 7.2m (23.5ft). Liverpool, 1.15 am, 9.4m (30.8ft); 1.42 pm, 9.2m (30.3ft).

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Cricklewood Botterill set to take chess lead

From a Chess Correspondent's Brighton

It seems likely that after the completion of afternoon games in the eighth round of the Collingwood Chess championship at Brighton, George Botterill, a university lecturer from Aberystwyth, will take the score lead.

His chief rival, S. Taubert, of Marlborough, after a hard game with Robert Selby, had to concede a draw but Botterill had gained a material advantage against Selby in the ending.

Craig Fritchett, the Scottish international master, virtually dropped out of the race when he lost to Owen Hindle, of Cromford, since he drew his seventh round game after three losses. Resolute, however, he has a lead of 2-1 over Fritchett.

BANKS DEBATE/Broadsheet No.3

SO FAR OVER 25,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD THEIR SAY.

3.6% for
bank nationalisation.

90.6% against
bank nationalisation.

The banks are doing a first class job and we never fear banks losing money.

M.C. Middle

"...the compulsory direction of funds into industrial investment, a proportion of which will be financially suspect and politically motivated, would cause offence to a considerable proportion of depositors."

D.L.H. Kent

"... I am sorry to say that this new breed of bank will be one without my confidence, agreement and MONEY!"

S.J.S. Essex

"It would seem obvious that the lack of competition resulting from the proposal can only bring about the decline of one of Britain's most successful and efficient industries."

C.D.W. London

"This restriction on loan availability is the main economic argument for the nationalisation of the banks, and it does not hold."

D.J. McG. Coventry

"As a manual worker with 10 years experience of two nationalised industries, I know without doubt nationalisation stands for over-manning, waste of money and materials and incompetence."

J.S. Essex

"Too much of the tax-payer's money is already used to bolster inefficient and badly managed industries."

N.E. Leeds

"The most important point is, I think, that any form of nationalisation would be final... once we lose our banks... we would never get them back"

J.S.S. Glasgow

Have we heard from you yet?

The Banks Debate is a lively one. And we still want to know what you think—about the comments printed here, or the case put forward in Broadsheets No. 1 and No. 2. We will do our best to answer every letter and coupon received.

THE BANKS

Now tell us what you think.

You can write your comments on this coupon alone or enclose it with a letter. Address your reply to THE BANKS, 10 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AF. Or deliver it to any branch of any bank listed below, in an envelope marked "The Banks Debate."

Name _____

Address _____

T3B



The Banks Debate has so far brought in over 25,000 replies and we thank everyone who wrote. 90.6% were against the proposal by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party to nationalise the banks. 3.6% were for it. A further 5.8% were not strongly for or against.

These figures confirm the findings of the independent surveys of public opinion, which have also shown a very large majority opposed to bank nationalisation.

Not that the banks went uncriticised, even by upholders of the status quo. We have tried to answer every letter and coupon and many who had adverse comments to make will have received detailed replies. All comments and suggestions are valuable to us, and are getting serious consideration.

Here, in their own words, are the views of some of the people who have written to us for and against bank nationalisation.

"Nationalise the banks!"

"Banks and insurance companies must be taken into public ownership, under democratic workers control; social responsibility and accountability must be ensured."

J.G. Somerset

Yes, combine the four main clearing banks into one body with an independent charter such as that enjoyed by the British Broadcasting Corporation."

J.U.W. Peterborough

"I think there is a good argument for nationalisation of the banks in so far as the private funds of the people in this country are too important to be looked after by bodies whose foremost concern is profit; it seems reasonable that the funds should be controlled by a democratically elected body such as the government."

S.G. Birmingham

Ten banks all providing the same service—it's not competition. It's a waste of valuable resources!"

P.A. Lincolnshire

"Don't nationalise...but!"

I consider the banks to be a little too sidebound, they should... use their money more adventurously, take more risks. On the question of nationalisation, I deplore the very thought of more State intervention."

G.E.S. Wiltshire

"Don't nationalise!"

"The nationalisation proposals are concerned more with power-seeking than efficiency."

R.W. Tyne and Wear

"...I am sure on nationalisation our person to person relationship would cease and I would transfer my private business and company accounts to, say, an American bank... I would advise my clients to take a similar course of action. (I am an accountant.)"

P.W. London

"It is nonsense to suggest that nationalisation of the banks would affect borrowing by industry. Industry borrows money to finance expansion or development schemes which it considers viable. They do not borrow money because the banks are nationalised."

J.H.C.E. North

"Governments come and go with no apparent stability. From what I see and hear, as soon as nationalisation comes in the door, personal responsibility flies out the window."

E.N.S. Essex

"At present we can deal with real people with real power to get things done. Once you get nationalised your troubles begin. I know. I work for a nationalised industry and it gets worse every day."

G.V.J. Hull

"I am convinced that without competition there will be loss of efficiency, plus disregard for the interests of the individual."

E.M.H. Sussex

"If an industry that is vital to our economy or way of life would cease to exist without nationalisation, such as the Post Office etc., then nationalisation is obviously justified. But this is not the case in Banking."

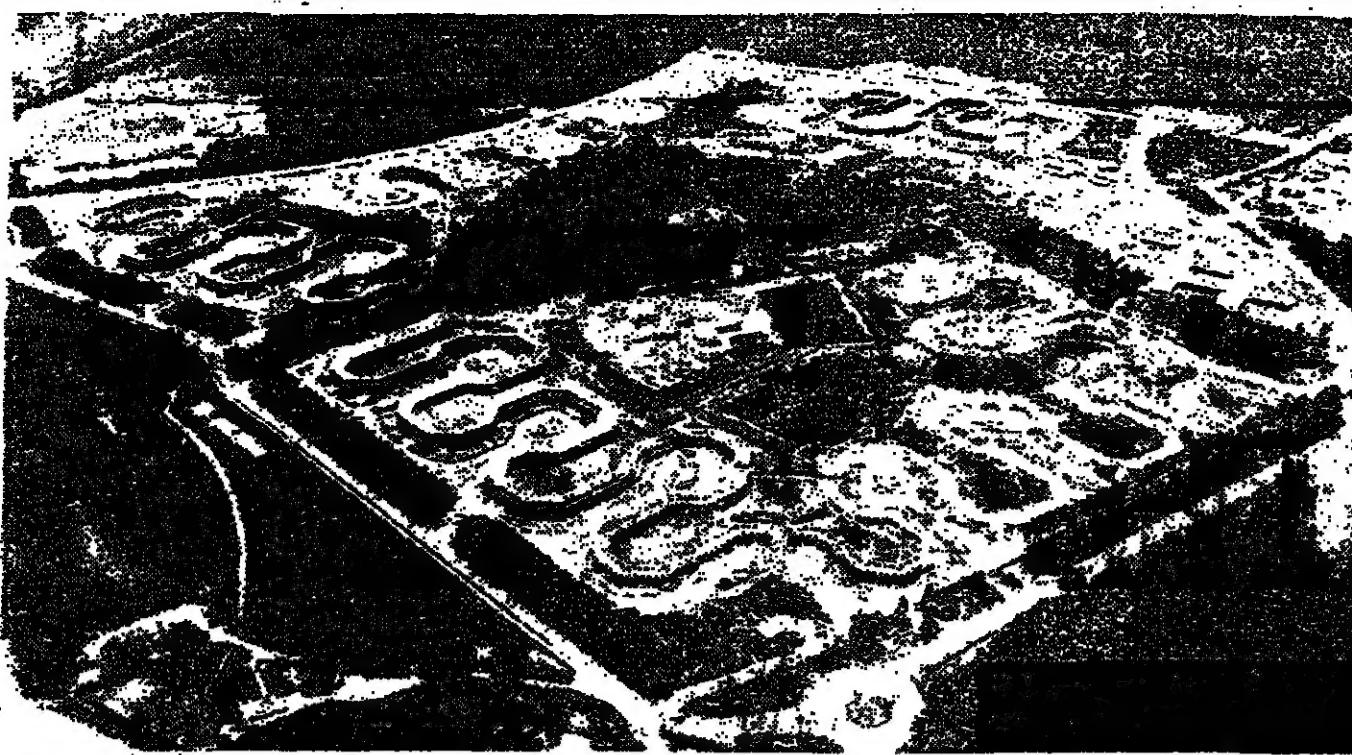
E.C. Gloucester

"Has the Labour Party Conference forgotten it is supposed to be speaking for the people? No-one asked us our opinions until now!"

M.P.W. Tyne and Wear

مکان العمل

HOME NEWS



Design for Living: An aerial view of the new Duffryn council housing estate on the western outskirts of Newport, Gwent. Built at a cost of £9m, it is in the form of a continuous terrace of 977 dwellings, ranging from one-bedroom flats to four-bedroom houses (Trevor Fishlock writes). It stretches round a 150-acre park enclosing a village green and woodlands. The first tenants will move in next month and it is expected that it will be filled by mid 1979. The average rent of a three-bedroom house will be about £17 a week inclusive of heating by an oil-fired district system. Newport Borough Council is seeking to build up a varied community, including new housing for middle-aged people with families. Footpaths and play areas are separated from traffic.

Fines of up to £200 for fare dodgers

The maximum fines for offences committed on British Rail trains and property have gone up under the British Railways Act, 1977, which came into force on July 29.

The new maximum fine for travelling with intent to avoid paying the fare is £200, compared with the previous limit of £50 for a first offence and £100 for a second or later one. This maximum penalty for trespass and obstruction on the railway will rise from £25 to £200, and that for improper use of the communication cord is doubled to £50.

Contravention of various by-laws, including smoking in a non-smoking compartment, now carries a £50 maximum fine, instead of the old maximum of £10 or £25.

Labour official sues over book

Mr Percy Clark, director of publicity for the Labour Party, has issued a High Court writ claiming damages for alleged libel in a book, *No Shining Armour*, by Mr Edward Midge, former Labour MP for Great Peter Street, Westminster, is suing John Calder, the publishers.

£100 bounty on new firemen

All firemen in Berkshire under the rank of station officer are being offered a £100 reward for every part-time fireman they introduce, completed 12 months' satisfactory service. The brigade said: "This is the initial stage of a large recruitment drive. We feel that if this bounty scheme works it might well cost less than an expensive advertising campaign."

Charges reduced

A murder charge against two men was dropped by magistrates at Highbury, London, yesterday, when the police offered no evidence. Robert Jaggers, aged 27, of Hackney, and Tony Karoma, aged 24, of no fixed address, were charged with the manslaughter of Percy Dunn, aged 74, at his home last Saturday. Mr Karoma is also charged with the robbery. Both men were committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

Hospital closure plan

Plans to close a village hospital with 67 beds at Croton, Northamptonshire, were announced yesterday. It is hoped to save up to £2m.

Student rebates

It is regretted that, after an industrial dispute was resolved, there are delays in processing refunds and in dealing with correspondence from students. We apologize for any inconvenience, but all inquiries are being cleared as rapidly as possible.

New fuel policy 'has not prevented hardship'

By Par Healy Social Services Correspondent

Pensioners are still having their fuel supplies cut off, in spite of the official moratorium on disconnections during the winter months, the Fuel to Fuel campaign says in a new report. Families, particularly lone mothers, are being left with too little money to feed children properly because they are having to pay so much for fuel.

The report deals with both the code of practice adopted last December by the fuel board to avert disconnections for poor families and pensioners and the arrangements introduced last year to deduct from supplementary benefit weekly amounts to cover fuel consumption.

The report demonstrates that the code has not prevented disconnection, although it is accepted that the number of disconnections has fallen. This code is intended to give a 14-day delay before a disconnection is carried out while agencies in-

Drug treatment system 'failing to stop rise in number of addicts'

By Stewart Tendler Home Affairs Reporter

Britain's understaffed and ineffective drug treatment system is failing to stop the steady increase in the number of drug addicts, according to a government report in the hands of ministers.

The report, it is understood, recommends changes at all levels to make the system more responsive to today's difficulties and bring into the net many addicts who never receive treatment.

Prepared by a working party from the Advisory Council on the Abuse of Drugs, the report will be published later this year. It is expected to arouse controversy among doctors and social workers. The report comes almost 10 years after drug dependency clinics were set up to deal with narcotic addiction, without an impressive reputation abroad.

American experts have recently taken great interest in the British system and what can be learnt from it.

However, the report finds that the widely held belief that Britain has found a way to contain heroin addiction is ill-founded. The number of addicts, modified each year has been increasing since 1971 and at the same time the working party found indicators that many addicts were never notified.

A study of a city with a small

addict population showed that 64 per cent of patients taking drugs intravenously and seen by doctors were not known to the Home Office. Other evidence showed that for every one of 3,000 registered addicts there may well be another addict unregistered, and the number is growing.

The working party suggests that the Home Office should carry out a review of its notification system to improve the statistics and that doctors should be told of their legal duty to report suspected addicts, since many seem unaware of their responsibilities.

The working party found that many London treatment clinics were restricting access to patients they treated to those in their catchment areas and several had at times closed their doors to new patients. Among those who find difficulty in getting treatment are addicts released from prison.

Gaps exist in the service outside London, which means that addicts gravitate to the capital. However, the catchment system means that some of those migrant addicts cannot get treatment.

The same gap exists for the victims of multiple drug abuse, a serious situation which involves the use of a mixture of drugs.

The way the clinics are operating has recently been the subject of criticism and the working party suggested that

treatment should cover not only cover the practice of prescribing drugs but also the psychological and social problems involved. It was found that some clinics have no social workers at all. The recommendations are that the ratio should be one worker for 25 patients, but the average is one to 64 in London. In one case it was found to be one to 137.

The working party recommended that clinics and local authority staff should work together more closely and that the experience of the clinics should be used to educate general practitioners to drug addiction problems.

At the same time priority should be given to research into what happens to addicts who leave the clinics—40 per cent of those who were receiving treatment in 1963 were still alive but no longer being treated in 1975—and to those addicts who never get treated.

Recent research has shown that hospitals in inner London have had to deal with a great deal of overdosing among addicts. The working party suggests that the present situation, where hospitals can do little except to treat the addicts and let them go, should be improved so that addicts can be seen by social and psychiatric workers.

A system is needed to prevent the situation where addicts are treated, take an overdose and return within a short time.

Runway expansion planned at East Midlands airport

By Ronald Kershaw

East Midlands Airport, at Castle Donington, near Derby, which is only 12 years old, plans to grasp opportunities for further expansion when Manchester Airport closes for three months in 1978.

The Airport Joint Committee, comprising representatives from Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire County Council and Nottingham City Council, is under pressure from tenant companies to press ahead with runway extensions to cope with increased transcontinental traffic, and may apply for planning consent for the extensions.

Such extensions to lengthen the runway from 7,400ft to 9,800ft are in the detailed planning stage. The cost has not been disclosed but it is authoritatively predicted that it will be less than £5m, compared with the £15m planned extensions to Leeds-Bradford airport announced last week.

The committee is encouraged by the Department of Trade and the Department of Transport to pursue its plans for a runway extension to serve the east Midlands. Manchester is opening out of its new £25m runway.

Self-employed complain to Council of Europe

The National Federation of Self-Employed has complained to the Council of Europe of unfair discrimination by the Government against Britain's two million self-employed.

A deputation representing the federation's 45,000 members handed a petition to Herr Hans Christian Kruger, secretary general of the council, in Strasbourg yesterday, alleging that the level of national insurance contributions levied on the self-employed is discriminatory.

The federation maintains that it has a prima facie case for the abolition of 8 per cent annual levy on earnings

Law against dangerous lorries to be tightened

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

Tougher moves against overloading and inadequate maintenance of heavy lorries are being planned by the Government after the recent White Paper on transport policy.

A key proposal is to extend from one mile to five the distance a lorry can be driven for spot checks to see if it is breaking the law. Under present rules an operator is entitled to compensation if his vehicle is diverted to a weighbridge or test station more than a mile away and is then found innocent.

That acts as a strong deterrent to the police and Department of Transport inspectors even though they strongly suspect that a lorry is breaking the law. There are also large areas of the country with no weighbridges or test stations, where the rules can be broken with relative impunity.

By extending the distance to five miles, or even further under special circumstances, the law will be easier to enforce and more hauliers will have to pay the price of having a lorry out of action for half a day while the check is made.

It is also proposed to give police or ministry examiners the power to prohibit the use of any overloaded vehicle until it has been repaired. At present, restricted to cases in which there is thought to be an immediate risk.

Vehicles with defects will be required to visit a testing station for clearance after remedying them, and to pay the costs, probably £5 to £10 a time, of the clearance procedure.

The White Paper promised urgent measures to strengthen the law against dangerous lorries pending a review of the lorry licensing system.

Bigger weights: The Road Haulage Association yesterday welcomed proposals by the Advisory Council on Energy Conservation that the maximum permissible gross weight of lorries on British roads should be increased from 32 to 38 tons.

Such a move would be an important step towards bringing Britain into line with EEC proposals for a maximum of 40 tons per gross weight. That would allow 100 vehicles to do the work of 122, with consequent savings.

Murder charge

Paul Kenneth Nicholls, aged 26, a wages clerk of Francis Close, Polesworth, Warwickshire, was committed for trial by magistrates at Atherstone yesterday, on a charge of murdering Janet Thorpe, a shop assistant, at Polesworth in June.

WEST EUROPE

Spanish police fire in the air to stop march of hotel strikers

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, Aug 16

Police fired bullets into the air to break up a march of striking hotel workers in tourist-jammed Torremolinos on the Costa del Sol according to reports published here today.

Apparently no one was injured in the incident, which occurred yesterday evening in the town centre, when about 2,000 hotel workers marched to continue the strike. Both the paramilitary Civil Guard and the security police intervened, the Civil Guard doing the shooting.

After it became clear that most hotel workers would accept a management offer of an overall monthly pay increase of 2.4, the authorities released about 100 hotel workers who had been taken into custody on Sunday in clashes between police and strikers.

The aggressive Madrid daily *Diario 16* reported today that a spokesman for the Costa del Sol hotel managers' organization said that any employee who failed to report for work today would be dismissed. Reports from the Costa del Sol today indicated that service was back to normal in almost all hotels there.

The only groups holding out are the Anarchist National Workers' Confederation and the Communist Coordinating Organ-

ization for a Single Trade Union, who are stalling to their original demand for a £48 monthly increase.

At Lloret de Mar, the most popular Costa del Sol resort, the hotel strike also over today, if only temporarily. Workers' representatives agreed to postpone a general walkout until next weekend in order to allow time for a bargaining agreement to be reached by the deadline, trade union leaders say. The strike will be spread and will affect hotels at other towns along the coast.

After a clash between police and pickets at Lloret de Mar on Sunday, authorities posted police at the doors of all the big hotels there to prevent pickets representing dissident unions from keeping fellow workers from their jobs. The main unions involved on the Costa Brava, as on the Costa del Sol, are the Socialist General Workers' Union and the Communist-influenced Workers' Confederations.

The strike continued today in the south-western province of Cadiz (except for hotels near Gibraltar), in the northern city of Zaragoza, in the northern region of Asturias and in the north-western cities of Coruna, Santiago de Compostela and El Ferrol. In all those places, except Asturias and Cadiz, talks were going on.

Threat to bread supplies after Madrid arrests

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Aug 16

Threats of a shutdown of bakeries all over Spain followed the arrests in Madrid today of the president and three other members of the executive board of the National Bakers' Association after bakers had violated price controls by reducing the weight of loaves by 30 per cent.

After an unanswered plea to the Government for permission to increase bread prices, the association unilaterally decided on Sunday to cut the weight of standard loaves by 30 per cent while maintaining the price.

Hundreds of complaints were made by customers, consumer organizations and political parties, in the form of accusations in magistrates' courts and denunciations to government agencies.

The Government reacted by arresting leaders of the bread-makers' association in the early hours of today, the third day of smaller loaves. Authorities also announced administrative fines, without trial, of between £3,420 and £13,690 on the leaders of the unauthorized price increase.

The crackdown on the price-control violators did not immediately affect individual bread-shop owners who sold the underweight loaves, although action might be taken against them in some cases in the courts.

Bakery owners reacted individually with threats, transmitted to newspaper reporters and government officials, to close their shops in retaliation against the arrests and fines.

However, there was considerable doubt as to whether the threat would be carried out.

Wrangling goes on in French left

From Ian Murray

Paris, Aug 16

Despite the efforts of M. Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, to quieten the quarrel within the Union of the Left, the argument refuses to lie low.

Mr Alexander Reid, vice-president of the federation, said: "There is no domestic remedy. The courts in Britain have no jurisdiction."

Mr James Sharpe, chairman of the federation's finance committee, said normal State contributions were sufficient to justify the benefits received. For three years the federation had attempted to make the Government realize the unfairness of the levy.

He says that whatever today's problems in the left are, they will have to be faced when it comes to power. "We will only emerge from the crisis by changing the whole way of our development," he says.

Mitterrand said that the Socialists were ready to talk seriously about those problems which still needed to be sorted out in the common programme. He stressed with the results of today's Louis Harris opinion poll which showed that 54 per cent would vote for the left at the moment is against 46 per cent for the parties of the government majority. The same poll showed that 52 per cent thought that the left was more divided today than it was a few months ago.



Young Asian gold cat, a rarity bred in Wuppertal Zoo, makes its debut.

Corsican rebels threaten raids on mainland France

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Aug 16

The illegal militant nationalist group in Corsica held a secret press conference last night in a clearing in the *maquis* to say that they were ready to step up their raids and to spread them to mainland France.

The group, the Front de Libération de Corse (FLNC), has claimed responsibility for many of the recent bombings in Corsica, including the one which destroyed the television transmitter on the island last Friday.

Journalists were taken to the conference blindfolded in a van and then faced a long walk to the clearing. There they found three masked members of the FLNC sitting at a table covered in a white cloth primed with a skull. By candle light they could see another dozen men, armed and keeping

watch. "We will attack the main wealth of the French nation, they were told, and eventually the civil servants who that state."

The town of Ajaccio and Corsica Bonaparte Party planning an anti-independence demonstration shortly to counter last week-end's rally in Bastia. M. Alexandre Benazet, a member of the committee of the Gaullist Party said in a radio interview that the rally was more serious for Corsica than the destruction of the television transmitter at Ajaccio, Aug 16. The clash against separatist violence intensified today with another bomb attack on the car of an autonomist sympathizer.

Today's explosion damaged the car of M. Gilbert Casane, aged 27, and damaged other cars. Police said no one was injured.—Reuter.

Manager's tardiness averts bank theft

By Lyons, Aug 16—Thieves intending to rob a bank here, today seized a cashier carrying one of the two keys needed to open the safe and then waited outside the bank for the manager, who carried the other key. But when he was late, they called off the robbery and left, police said.—Reuter.

Norway to limit Spitsbergen fishing

Oslo, Aug 16—Norway will go ahead with plans for a 200-mile fishery conservation zone around the Spitsbergen archipelago despite protests or reservations from the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and other members of the European Community, Mr Knut Frydenlund, the Foreign Minister, said today.

A reason for the creation of the zone is the fear that the increasing number of fishing boats off continental Norway by the 200-mile fishing limits, would try to make up

for catch losses in Spitsbergen waters.

Under the scheme, Norway will fix a quota for fish stocks and will ban all fishing when the quota has been reached. Under the Paris agreement of 1950 Norway has sovereignty over Spitsbergen, but all the signatories, including the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China, have equal access to export the economic resources of the islands and inside their four miles territorial waters.

Norway argues that Spitsbergen has no continental shelf of its own, but that the sea is a continuation of Norway's shelf starting in the North. This means that the signatories' rights would not apply to a single metre of open water, four miles—Reuter.

Warsaw, Aug 16—Polish newspapers today criticise Sweden's decision to establish a 200-mile fishing zone. "The Baltic Sea is so small it dividing it into exclusive fishing zones would not leave single metres of open water," Trybuna Ludu said.—Agf.

Stornoway gets first Gaelic story book for a generation

From Ronald Faux

Stornoway

The arrival of six new story books for children at bookshops would not normally rank as a great publishing event, but in Stornoway, in the Western Isles, yesterday, it was looked on as no less than momentous. The books were in Gaelic and the first of their kind to be published for more than a generation.

Mr John Murray, director of the Diligence Education Project, which is sponsored by the Scottish Education Department and the Western Isles Authority, thought back on his own blundering childhood and could remember only one purely Gaelic children's book.

"Gaelic is still being taught like French as a foreign lan-

guage, even here in the Western Isles, where eight out of ten speak it naturally," he said.

The books, published jointly by An Comunn Gàidhealach and the Highland Islands Development Board, will form a new series to help to stimulate the present extension of the use of Gaelic.

The writing and illustrations are by authors and artists who know intimately the world of the young Gael. An Comunn believed the use of Gaelic in the classroom was essential for its survival.

At one time the language was banned altogether during the attempts to stamp uniformity upon every corner of Britain. The series is a gentle push further away from those days.

Room will not be used to discipline boys

From Our Correspondent

Liverpool

A 12ft by 14ft room for punishing boys at the Liverpool Corporation Woolton Vale assessment centre will not be used again either for caning or detention purposes. Dr Cyril Taylor, chairman of the social services committee, said yesterday.

Dr Taylor, an opponent of corporal punishment, said it might have been a psychological blunder to use it. The situation had arisen, however, because of the inadequacies of the building.

A £125m centre for 90 boys was being constructed at Fazakerley, at the opposite end of the city. Dr Taylor said: "It is my personal hope that we can abolish corporal punishment as a method of control."

Organizers of the campaign against the alleged ill-treatment of the boys, who held three demonstrations in the city on Monday, last night hailed the ban as a victory against the use of this "nazi-style cell."

Three killed in crash

A man, a boy aged 14 and a girl aged 10 were killed and two other people were seriously injured when their car was in collision with an articulated lorry on the A39 near Bridgwater.

OVERSEAS

Mr Brezhnev uses ceremony for Yugoslav leader to grasp olive branch offer by Washington

Moscow, Aug. 16.—In the first positive response to peace feelers from President Carter, President Brezhnev said tonight that he would "willingly look for mutually acceptable solutions" between the two superpowers.

In a ceremony welcoming President Tito of Yugoslavia, Mr. Brezhnev referred to President Carter's recent speech at Charlottesville, North Carolina, and said: "Compared with the previous moves by the United States Administration, these statements sound positive. If there is a wish to translate them into the language of practical deeds, we will willingly look for mutually acceptable solutions."

This was Mr. Brezhnev's first public statement in response to the Carter speech of July 21. In that address President Carter referred to the "yearning for peace that is in the bones of us all," and added: "I am absolutely certain that the people of the Soviet Union who have suffered from war for this yearning. It is up to all of us to help make that unspoken passion into something more than a dream."

Mr. Brezhnev, in his speech, criticized so-called "imperialist circles" for unleashing a "hostile propaganda campaign against socialist countries, a campaign that is actually contrary to the spirit of the cold

The Soviet press has been particularly critical of the Carter human rights campaign and what it considers an acceleration of the arms race through the development of new weapons.

"The point is that the hostile campaign is used as a smokescreen for another round of the arms race," Mr. Brezhnev said.

The Soviet leader added, however, that "seeing the negative features in the development of international relations, we do not hold at all that they alone determine the situation in the world. The successful and versatile development of peaceful cooperation among dozens of states with different social systems takes place all the time."

Mr. Brezhnev also praised the independent-minded President Tito and Yugoslav-Soviet relations, but noted that "in the practice of our relations sometimes these or those problems arise." But he said there was a problem that could not be solved on "reasonable comradely basis."

In a gesture of respect, Mr. Brezhnev broke off his annual holiday on the Black Sea and returned to Moscow to greet President Tito at the airport with three big kisses. Other East European leaders have had to troop down to the Crimea to see Mr. Brezhnev.

President Tito arrived this

afternoon to begin an eight-day official visit to the Soviet Union before continuing on to Peking and Pyongyang, North Korea. A 50-car procession accompanied him through central Moscow to the Kremlin guest house where he will stay. Thousands of cheering, flag-waving Muscovites gathered ten deep in places to welcome the Yugoslav leader.

Western diplomatic sources said that President Tito was likely to pursue his goal of a Kremlin guarantee to keep out of Yugoslav affairs during any succession period after his own death.

In their last meeting in November 1976, the Yugoslav leader rejected requests from Mr. Brezhnev for closer ties, including naval facilities, and increased economic cooperation. President Tito has jealously guarded Yugoslavia's independence from the Kremlin ever since his break with Stalin in 1948. In recent months he has pointedly sided with the Communist parties of Western Europe in the ideological struggle with Moscow over their desire for more independence.

The present talks are expected to include a review of Eurocommunism.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks came during a ceremony in which President Tito was awarded the Order of the October Revolution.—UPI.

Leading article, page 13



Ethiopian children at Dire Dawa play with captured Soviet-made arms.

Ethiopian jets strafe Somali tanks

Nairobi, Aug. 16.—Ethiopia said today its air force had launched three days of strafing attacks against a build-up of Somali lorries and tanks in the Rift Valley, east of Addis Ababa, and accused Somalia of preparing for an all-out war.

The Ethiopian news agency said that tanks, a bulldozer, a fuel tanker and 90 lorries and Land-Rovers, some carrying combat-ready troops, were destroyed in the raids which took place on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The report said that in the past three weeks a total of 16 Somali MIG17 and MIG21 fighters had been shot down by Ethiopian aircraft and missiles. Two were shot down last Thursday as they flew over a missile battery at Aysha near the border with Djibouti and Somalia on the edge of the Rift Valley.

The valley lies some 250 miles north of the Ogaden desert, which has seen fierce Somali-Ethiopian fighting for the past three weeks. Somalia says the disputed area is now under the control of Western Somali Liberation Front guerrillas and denies that its forces have been involved.

The radio stations of both countries reported hundreds of troops killed in clashes in the valley last week, but today's report from Addis Ababa was the first to indicate a major

buildup of armoured and other vehicles in the area.

The report said: "The fascist Mogadishu regime, not content with the invasion it has so far carried out against Ethiopia, is now poised for general mobilisation for war."

"It is making final preparations at this moment to declare an all-out war to forcefully carve out what belongs to the Ethiopian People."

The report said Ethiopians should brace themselves for greater sacrifices.

It also said Ethiopia was continuing to develop its workers' militia with large numbers of recruits arriving at a vast training camp outside Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, international efforts to end the fighting continued. President Borge of Gabon, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, yesterday said he would ask the United Nations Security Council to send peace-keeping troops to Ethiopia unless there was an immediate end to the fighting.—Reuters.

Mogadishu, Aug. 16.—Somalia said today that the involvement of Cuban or foreign troops would internationalize the Ogaden conflict and possibly spark a third world war. Mogadishu radio repeated a charge that "it is certain that Addis Ababa is bringing foreign

troops from abroad" to intervene both in the Ogaden and in Eritrea.—UPI.

Moscow, Aug. 16.—The Soviet Union today accused Somalia of armed intervention in Ethiopia and said it was acting as the pawn of imperialists.

An article in the government newspaper *Izvestia* said Mogadishu was creating the danger of partitioning Ethiopia and undermining it as progressive state.—AP.

Peking, Aug. 16.—For the first time since the Ogaden conflict began, China today clearly sided with Somalia in the dispute. Without criticizing Ethiopia, the Chinese news agency referred favourably to the Samakian argument, which rejected by Addis Ababa and the Organization for African Unity, that the territorial dispute was a legacy of colonialism. This argument is the basis of Somalia's claim to Ogaden.

African sources said Beijing said yesterday the Chinese had reiterated the big power struggle for influence in the Horn of Africa with an offer of military supplies to Somalia. The sources said the Chinese offer, first made in May and repeated last month when fighting erupted in the Ogaden region, was for spare parts for such Somali equipment as the Soviet-built T-54 tank and MIG17 jet fighter.—Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

Dr Owen briefs bishop on Rhodesia package

By Our Foreign Staff

Dr. David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, had talks in London yesterday with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, on plans for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia.

It was their second meeting in six days. No details of the talks, which lasted 45 minutes, were given, but it is assumed that Dr. Owen briefed the bishop on the new Anglo-American settlement proposals being agreed. The bishop wants these to be withheld from Mr. Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, until after the Rhodesian general election on August 31.

Dr. Owen discussed the Rhodesian issue with Mr. Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, which does not recognize Bishop Muzorewa's right to represent any of the Rhodesian Africans.

The meeting with Mr. Nkomo, who was returning to Lusaka, the Zambian capital, after a tour of several American countries, including Cuba, was arranged at Dr. Owen's request. Dr. Owen said he could see "no important developments."

"I have been involved in talks and so have the other parties. However, I can't see that there is anything new to discuss."

Dr. Owen also had talks

yesterday with Mr. Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), on independence for Namibia.

Mr. Nujoma, who arrived yesterday from New York, described the talks as very useful and he was optimistic about the initiative by the Western powers to seek a negotiated solution in Namibia.

However, he emphasized that SWAPO continued to insist on South Africa withdrawing its armed forces in Namibia before committing itself to participating in any elections.

Michael Knipe, writes from Salisbury, Mr. Smith told a campaign meeting in Sinde yesterday that Rhodesia would not be "stampeded" by any settlement proposals put forward by Britain and the United States.

He was apparently attempting to refute the claims by the opposition right-wing Rhodesian Action Party that a victory for the ruling Rhodesian Front in the general election would result in a rapid sell-out to the Africans.

Meanwhile, more details have been released about the murder of Christopher Hales, aged 20, and Kathleen Chesworth, aged 19, who were shot dead in an African guerrilla ambush near Bulawayo.

Their bodies were found by Kathleen's father, Mr. Stanley Chesworth.

He said the vehicle had about 20 bullet holes in it. The money they had collected from the store he owned, about £10, had not been taken.

Mr Teng's tale of his three downfalls

Hongkong, Aug. 16.—Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, who was re-elected last month as the No. 3 man in China's leadership, said he was purged last year "because he tried to bring up the issue of taking over the country," according to a report published in a Chinese newspaper here today.

The newspaper, *Ming Pao*, reported for its China coverage, published part of what it said was a speech Mr. Teng delivered at a meeting of a Communist Party's Central Committee in Peking in late 1976.

Mr. Teng, who is 74, said he "three ups and three downs" since joining the party less than 50 years ago.

"The first 'down' was in the days of the party before Mr. Mao," he said.

Mr. Teng said he was "purged" on the losing side of a power struggle with the "Wang Ming" group.

He said he came nearly 10 years after Mr. Teng took the office of Chou En-lai, prime minister, who was dying from cancer.

He said he was "purged" by the actions of the "Huang Wei" group (one of the "four big groups" would overthrow the Government, Mr. Teng said).

He said he was "purged" by the party vice-president, Mr. Li Sheng-tse, Deputy Prime Minister.

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China 'behind Russia in arms technology'

From David Cross

Washington, Aug. 16

Although China is developing its own strategic rocket and missile technology, its military strength is still based essentially on Soviet-designed systems of the 1950s.

Moreover, in most types of weaponry, including aircraft, ships and ground equipment, the Chinese lag behind the technology of the Soviet Union, which in turn has yet to catch up with technological advances in the United States.

This is one of the main findings of the Central Intelligence Agency outlined by Admiral Stansfield Turner, the director, in recent testimony before Congress.

The joint economic committee of Congress has released extracts of the hearing, which took place earlier this summer.

According to the CIA's testimony, the Chinese have apparently built a nuclear submarine and are capable of producing advanced radar systems. But a Chinese version of the Russian-designed MIG 21 aircraft is "very limited" production and its technology dates back to the late 1950s.

The CIA also disclosed that China's defence spending consumed between 8 to 10 per cent

of its gross national product. Admiral Turner said military expenditure probably grew very rapidly in the late 1960s to reach a peak in 1971. It then fell substantially in 1972 and had remained roughly at the 1969 level since then.

The period of increased expenditure probably reflected increased Sino-Soviet tensions and the prominence of the military after the Cultural Revolution.

Admiral Turner said the lower level of spending since 1971 was probably due to diminishing fears of war with the Soviet Union, competing economic priorities and difficulties in developing new advanced weapons systems. However, it almost certainly did not involve a reduction in total Chinese forces.

The testimony also disclosed details of China's recent poor economic performance. Dr. Sayre Stevens, deputy director of the CIA, said there was no growth in China's gross national product last year, a slight gain in agricultural output was offset by a decline in industrial production.

Publication of the congressional hearings on the allocation of resources in China comes just a few days before Mr. Vance, the Secretary of State, pays the Carter Administration's first high-level visit to Peking.

Call for self-rule by Turkish Cypriots

Teheran, Aug. 16.—Mr. Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said in an interview published here today that the time had come to declare the Turkish part of Cyprus independent.

"The problem facing us now is whether to continue with the negotiations, which have reached a dead end, or to take the final step—declaration of independence—concerning the Cypriot issue," Mr. Denktaş was quoted as saying in Iran's official newspaper *Rastakhiz*.

"I say the time has come to declare independence, and I am trying to prepare Turkish public opinion for this so that it becomes a reality for Turkey to decide on supporting us."

"Without Turkey's support we cannot do this. We must always have Turkey on our side," he said.

The newspaper interview was given four days before President Makarios died on August 3 after a heart attack.

Asked how soon he would declare independence, whether it would be within a year or more, Mr. Denktaş replied: "We can say that we cannot remain patient for years."

He said he had secured pledges from more than half of the island's countries to support an independence declaration.

Mr. Denktaş told the newspaper that President Carter was under the influence of American and Greek origin who supplied him with wrong information.

He said he would be visiting Iran and other Gulf countries after Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting, which starts today.

Nicosia: The Cyprus Government would have to study the text of Mr. Denktaş's interview before it could comment, a spokesman said.

Observers here pointed out that as Mr. Denktaş gave the interview before the death of Archbishop Makarios, his statements could not be seen as stemming from that event. They also said he had held these views for the past 18 months.—Reuters.

New Yorkers oppose fuel cell power plan

From Michael Lespman

New York, Aug. 16

New York's electricity supply company is preparing an experiment with a small, clean fuel cell which could set a pattern for supplying power to heavily-populated urban areas. The experiment is threatened, however, by opposition from local residents who fear that the cell might not be safe.

The city was chosen by the federal Government as the site for the first installation in the United States of a 4.8 megawatt plant based on the fuel cells developed for use in manned space flights. The power company, Consolidated Edison, plans to build it near the western corner of Manhattan, where there are a number of large high-rise housing developments.

According to today's *New York Times*, residents are worried that the naphthalene which will be used in the cells will be spread underground, close to the street level, by children as a sports field. The power company points out that the fuel is no more likely to explode than is the petrol in the pumps of nearby garages, or in cars in multi-storey car parks.

If widely adopted, small power cells like the one proposed would change the pattern of electricity supply to large cities. The present system is that cities are supplied by a few large power stations on their outskirts. Switching to a series of small units, close to the area they are supplying, would reduce the recurrence of the city-wide blackouts which occurred in New York last month.

Mr. Charles Luca, the chairman of Consolidated Edison, speaks of the "benign character" of the proposed fuel cell. "It will be as safe as any facility you can think of, and yet it has sparked an enormous outcry. We feel that this is a project that environmentalists ought to, and probably would, support," he said.

It is hard to think of any innovation proposed for New York which is not opposed by one pressure group or another. If the fears of residents can be assuaged, the cell will be built next year. Otherwise the experiment—and the grant of federal money that goes with it—will be moved to New Jersey or California, which have also expressed interest.

Students hurt in Soweto as police arrest 170

From Eric Maradan

Johannesburg, Aug. 16

More than 170 black youths were arrested in Soweto today after further rioting led to clashes with security forces. Police spokesmen said that students had pelted cars with stones, and security forces were trying to disperse them by opening fire with birdshot. A number of students were injured and one was reported to be in serious condition in hospital.

The clashes followed a renewal of student unrest in Soweto and a spread of the school boycott, which was initially aimed at forcing changes in the African education system. Students claim it is

also in protest against the Government's refusal to allow public meetings by the Committee of Teachers, Parents and Community Leaders to seek reforms and self-government for the black townships near Johannesburg.

Feared that 15 per cent of high school students attended classes in Soweto today, little more than half of yesterday's attendance, in spite of further appeals by teachers. Primary school attendance dropped from 60 to 50 per cent.

In contrast to Soweto, attendance at black schools in Pretoria and other areas where there has been unrest was almost back to normal.

Spassky heading victory in chess semi-final

Harry Golombek

Aug. 16

Spassky, the former chess champion, is heading victory in his candidates final match against Lajos Sch of Hungary.

Spassky, trying to conjure up nothing in the "death game tonight," conceded his position and at adjournment Spassky agreed to have a won ending, which would give Spassky an unassailable lead of eight to two games to be won.

The winner of the match will play Viktor Korchnoi for the right to challenge Karpov for the world chess title.

Man shot dead in carnival

Colombo, Aug. 16.—Four men have been shot dead and injured in a riot during a college carnival in Lanka, according to police here.

Police were said to have fired on a mob which had set a party of plain-clothes men attending the carnival on fire in the port of Trincomalee.

Schools and several offices in Jaffna were closed.

U talks on Sahara

Algiers, Aug. 16.—The visitation of African Union meeting between October 5 and 10 in Lusaka, Zambia, for five days, will be held in a—Agence France-Presse.

Nicaragua rejects Amnesty allegations on torture

Managua, Aug. 16.—The Nicaraguan Government has rejected a report by Amnesty International that it uses concentration camps and torture to suppress political opponents.

A statement issued last night by the Secretary of Information, said: "We roundly deny that there are concentration camps and torture in Nicaragua. It is also false to say there are political prisoners in Nicaragua as all persons judged and condemned have been so according to the law."

The statement said that among those sentenced were pro-Cuban guerrillas who had killed rural officials and their families. The Government rejected Amnesty's appeal for lifting of the three-year-old state of siege.

The Amnesty report said that farmers and other civilians have been summarily executed by the Nicaraguan National Guard in anti-terrorist operations in the north-east of the country and hundreds are being held without trial.

It said many of the 303 farmers arrested between May, 1975, and January this year were probably tortured.

It noted that the Nicaraguan constitution prevented further extension of the decrees suspending constitutional guarantees, and it demanded the release of all those held without trial.—Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

Charges against Gandhi aides disclosed

Delhi, Aug. 16.—Arraignment proceedings began today against three close associates of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the former prime minister, who were among 10 people connected with the last Government arrested yesterday.

The chief Delhi magistrate ordered that Mr. Yasupal Kapur, a Member of Parliament and one of Mrs. Gandhi's most trusted aides, be held in police custody for more questions. The others were held in judicial custody.

Police are in the process of drafting formal charges against the 10, who also include Mr. R. K. Dhawan, Mrs. Gandhi's private secretary and a close associate of her son, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi; and Mr. P. C. Sethi, a minister in Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet and the Congress Party's treasurer during the elections last March.

Two other defendants have been granted bail in the case and the two remaining were arraigned today in Uttar Pradesh state.

The basis for the charges is a report by the Central Bureau of investigation registered today with the chief Delhi magistrate.

In it, investigators accused Mr. Kapur, Mr. Dhawan and Mr. Sethi of siphoning about \$4.1m from Congress Party funds.

The report portrays Mr. Dhawan as instrumental in diverting party money into the firms, some controlled by his brother and his father, who are also accused in the case.—AP.

Mr Bhutto remains political force

From Richard Wigg

Islamabad, Aug. 16

It was the large turnout at opposition meetings that first alarmed Mr. Bhutto before Pakistan's much disputed general election last spring. Now it is the crowds of unruly pro-Bhutto supporters in Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar that are worrying the armed forces who deposited him as Prime Minister on July 5.

Already, speculation that Mr. Bhutto may follow Sri Lanka's Mrs. Bandaranaike to a ruin at the polls is being dismissed. As the month of Ramadan descends on this now staunchly Muslim country, the first round of campaigning permitted by General Zia, the chief martial law administrator, for his promised October 18 general election has shown that Mr. Bhutto remains a redoubtable political force.

It seems clear already that the result will be largely determined by the rural masses, 80 per cent of the population.

General Zia, as his Independence Day speech showed, has begun to take the measure of the difficult task of bringing Pakistan to the polling stations without partisan violence swamping the fair democratic process and without the rival civilian politicians indulging in a "wrestler's free for all," as he put it.

His speech was tough, clearly so as to reassert the armed forces' control of the national situation. Any politician who sought to obstruct the election was branded as "enemy of Pakistan"; but everyone understood that he was referring to the deposed Prime Minister after the Lahore incidents.

General Zia has to maintain a fine balance until mid-October. In the event of a Bhutto victory, the general would probably face a treason proceedings for deposing the Prime Minister. Mr. Bhutto still has several options. For many Pakistanis, the contest is really between an honest—some would add politically naïve—soldier and Mr. Bhutto, still the country's wildest and most skilled civilian politician.

The general needs Mr. Bhutto in the contest, since a boycott by his People's Party, leaving the Pakistan National Alliance alone in the running, would contravene his basic scheme of things: an election to give the country stable government followed by the Army's return to barracks.

Things are complicated by the need to get the two rival political forces, who were killing each other in the streets last spring, somehow to abide by Western-style electioneering. There is also the need to

decide what is effectively a fair campaign and this is rapidly becoming a crucial issue.

With the People's Party out of government and the press free of the muzzling it suffered under Mr. Bhutto, it is informing the electors of the Bhutto regime's blunders, excesses, and corruption in a fair election campaign or not? Before the March elections, the government-controlled press trumpeted only Mr. Bhutto's successes.

There are abundant signs that General Zia believes information to be essential. He has heightened the risk that Mr. Bhutto may withdraw crying "foul play."

Hasan Akhtar writes: General Zia said in an interview that he was still considering the possibility of setting up a tribunal to let Mr. Bhutto answer charges against him of abuse of power and corruption.

Angered by press reports and law suits accusing him of charges ranging from misappropriation of government funds and property, Mr. Bhutto said some time ago that he should organize a tribunal so that he could answer these "wild allegations."

Police stop march by feminists

Pretoria, Aug. 16.—South African police today invoked a law designed to prevent black riots in order to stop a protest march by white women demanding equal rights with white men.

In a novel twist to the civil rights struggle here, about 50 white women gathered outside Pretoria's city hall to carry banners and flags. They planned to march to Union Buildings to demand an audience with Dr. Vorster, the Prime Minister.

The women's Prime Minister, who was in London, ordered that the women be dispersed.

Colonel H. C. Coetzee told them that their protest was illegal under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Most then dispersed, though about 18 continued with the march. Police took their names.

The protest was led by members of the Housewives' League and the women's movement called Action 75.

The women claim that marriage laws make them second-class citizens, that the tax laws deny them equal pay with men and that they are snubbed in the selection of official boards and commissions.

SPORT

Football

Greenwood to revive confidence of England

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Ron Greenwood, the general manager of West Ham United, will meet the chairman of the Football Association, Lord Harewood, today to discuss details of his expected appointment as England manager in place of Don Revie. The appointment is likely to be a temporary one, but it would be a major boost to the confidence of the FA and the public.

Mr Greenwood, 46, is a former player and a respected teacher of football and, of course, helped produce Peters, Hurst and Moore, among others, who won the 1966 World Cup. He is a man of high standards, moral principles, ethics, integrity and honesty. He is technically sound, a good tactician and a coach to appeal to players on a permanent basis. I suspect that the FA are looking for a man who can bring a new spirit to the national team, a man who can bring a new spirit to the national team, a man who can bring a new spirit to the national team.

Mr Greenwood, who has been in charge of West Ham since 1974, has a reputation as a man who can bring a new spirit to the national team, a man who can bring a new spirit to the national team, a man who can bring a new spirit to the national team.



Mr Greenwood: among the most respected teachers of football.

During the past three years, the team management at West Ham has been carried out by John Lyall, but Mr Greenwood is seen as a more permanent solution. Under Mr Greenwood, West Ham have become more professional, and the quality of their football has improved. In 1974, when they won the FA Cup, they were a team of underdogs, but they proved that they were capable of winning the biggest trophy in English football.

Mr Greenwood's appointment as England manager would be a major boost to the confidence of the FA and the public. He is a man of high standards, moral principles, ethics, integrity and honesty. He is technically sound, a good tactician and a coach to appeal to players on a permanent basis.

Bobby Moore, who had many doubts about Mr Greenwood, has now changed his mind. He has said that he is confident that Mr Greenwood will be a success as England manager. He has said that he is confident that Mr Greenwood will be a success as England manager. He has said that he is confident that Mr Greenwood will be a success as England manager.

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Cricket

Defeat ends unhappy week for Middlesex

By Norman de Masquita
WELLINGBOROUGH: Northamptonshire (17 runs) beat Middlesex (4) by 13 runs.

Northamptonshire ended an unhappy week for Middlesex and probably put paid to their chances of winning the county championship. They have lost three of their last four matches and have only one win in their last five. The four points gained put them level with Kent at the top, but Kent have a better net run rate.

If Middlesex were to win yesterday, it would have been a relief, but the day was only 10 minutes and 16 runs old when the match was called off. The match was called off because of rain. The match was called off because of rain. The match was called off because of rain.

Northamptonshire's victory was a relief for them, as they had been in a bad run of form. They had lost three of their last four matches and had only one win in their last five. The four points gained put them level with Kent at the top, but Kent have a better net run rate.

Logic should override romanticism in the Cup

By Richard Streeton

Three past and present England cricketers in Brearley (Middlesex), Gower (Somerset), and Illingworth (Leicestershire), the old man out, today attempt to take their teams to the Gillette Cup final at Lord's on September 3. As in football, the losers in the Gillette Cup are not forgotten, but in its relatively short history the competition has produced some memorable matches at this stage.

There will be more than 20,000 spectators at Lord's to see if Brearley can succeed where he has already proved a golden season for him as Middlesex meet Somerset. At Swansea the attendance was 15,000 as Leicestershire, the bookmakers' favourites, play Glamorgan. Glamorgan, however, are not the favourites, but they are a team to watch.

For the purposes of the mind, the Gillette Cup is a test of logic. For the heart, there is a romanticism in the Gillette Cup. It is a test of logic. It is a test of logic. It is a test of logic.



Two old Yorkshire warhorses: Illingworth (left) and Close.

Weatherstone for Middlesex? Two of the last three have got to complete their full quota of 12 overs in the Gillette Cup. Middlesex, however, are not the favourites, but they are a team to watch. Middlesex, however, are not the favourites, but they are a team to watch.

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Warwickshire made hard work of what seemed to be the straight forward task of beating Leicestershire yesterday. The visitors needed 63 to avoid an innings defeat when play resumed but they struggled to successfully that Warwickshire eventually lost five wickets in scoring the necessary 55 runs to win.

Leicestershire's talented batsmen excelled themselves. Robert Told had scored 25 runs in his first innings, but he was out in the first innings. Robert Told had scored 25 runs in his first innings, but he was out in the first innings.

Wimbledon's cup win offers high hopes in league

By Michael Archer
WIMBLEDON 3

Wimbledon's cup victory over Chelsea yesterday offered high hopes in the league. The team had been in a bad run of form, but they proved that they were capable of winning the biggest trophy in English football. The team had been in a bad run of form, but they proved that they were capable of winning the biggest trophy in English football.

Wimbledon's victory over Chelsea was a relief for them, as they had been in a bad run of form. They had lost three of their last four matches and had only one win in their last five. The four points gained put them level with Kent at the top, but Kent have a better net run rate.

Turkish delight and despair at Selhurst Park

By Peter Ball
CRYSTAL PALACE 5

In an essentially joyless game, Crystal Palace beat Brentford 5-1. The match was a disappointment for both teams, as they had been in a bad run of form. The match was a disappointment for both teams, as they had been in a bad run of form.

Crystal Palace's victory over Brentford was a relief for them, as they had been in a bad run of form. They had lost three of their last four matches and had only one win in their last five. The four points gained put them level with Kent at the top, but Kent have a better net run rate.

Goalkeeper is one of three to be sent off

Tom Hughes, Hereford United's goalkeeper, was one of three players sent off in last night's League Cup match. The match was a disappointment for both teams, as they had been in a bad run of form. The match was a disappointment for both teams, as they had been in a bad run of form.

Tom Hughes' dismissal was a relief for Hereford United, as they had been in a bad run of form. They had lost three of their last four matches and had only one win in their last five. The four points gained put them level with Kent at the top, but Kent have a better net run rate.

Gloucestershire's turn to be driven into the ground

By Alan Gibson
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire (6) drew with Gloucestershire (6).

It was a disappointing day for Gloucestershire. At the start, having lost one wicket, they were 191 on, with nine second innings wickets to take, which should have been within their capacity. The match was a disappointment for both teams, as they had been in a bad run of form.

Gloucestershire's defeat was a relief for them, as they had been in a bad run of form. They had lost three of their last four matches and had only one win in their last five. The four points gained put them level with Kent at the top, but Kent have a better net run rate.

Warwickshire's easy task proves hard

Warwickshire made hard work of what seemed to be the straight forward task of beating Leicestershire yesterday. The visitors needed 63 to avoid an innings defeat when play resumed but they struggled to successfully that Warwickshire eventually lost five wickets in scoring the necessary 55 runs to win.

Leicestershire's talented batsmen excelled themselves. Robert Told had scored 25 runs in his first innings, but he was out in the first innings. Robert Told had scored 25 runs in his first innings, but he was out in the first innings.

Today's fixtures

EUROPEAN CUP-WINNERS' CUP: Real Madrid v Bayern Munich. LEAGUE CUP: Arsenal v Liverpool. FA CUP: Chelsea v Manchester City.

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Rugby Union

Lions end their tour on a losing note in Fiji

Surf, Aug 16.—Fiji surprised the British Lions in the final match of the tour today, beating them 14-9 at half-time. Fiji scored their first try in the 12th minute and led until the 22nd minute when the Lions scored a try. The match was a disappointment for both teams, as they had been in a bad run of form.

Lions' coach, John Davies, said that his team was disappointed with their performance. He said that his team was disappointed with their performance. He said that his team was disappointed with their performance.

Swimming

W Germans beat fancied neighbours

Joachimsthal, Sweden, Aug 16.—West German swimmers upset their more fancied eastern neighbours when they swept to victory in the men's 200 metres butterfly and the 4 x 100 metres free-style relay on the third day of the European swimming championships here today.

The West German swimmers were in a bad run of form, but they proved that they were capable of winning the biggest trophy in European swimming. The West German swimmers were in a bad run of form, but they proved that they were capable of winning the biggest trophy in European swimming.

World Student Games

Olympic athletes compete with Moscow in mind

Sofia, Aug 16.—A record entry of 4,600 students from 87 countries will be represented at the opening ceremony of the ninth worldwide student games in Sofia, Bulgaria, on Monday. The games are a test of logic. It is a test of logic. It is a test of logic.

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Tennis

Seewagen puts out Cox in first round

Toronto, Aug 15.—Bunch Seewagen, the 31-year-old tennis coach at Columbia University, scored a surprise 7-5, 7-6 victory over the fourth-seeded Mark Cox in the first round of the Canadian Open tournament.

Seewagen's victory over Cox was a relief for him, as he had been in a bad run of form. He had lost three of his last four matches and had only one win in his last five. The four points gained put him level with Kent at the top, but Kent have a better net run rate.

Yachting

Nicholson brothers sail safely on day of upsets

Duncan and John Nicholson, brothers from Southampton, sailed safely on the second day of the Hornet class world championship at Thorpe Bay yesterday. It was a day when strong winds caused many upsets, but the Nicholson brothers were not affected.

The Nicholson brothers were in a bad run of form, but they proved that they were capable of winning the biggest trophy in yachting. The Nicholson brothers were in a bad run of form, but they proved that they were capable of winning the biggest trophy in yachting.

Baseball

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SPORT

Golf

Clubs are not trumps for the leading pack

By Lewine Mair

On a day when the American contingent were handicapped by the fact that they were without their golf clubs, Ernest Acosta and Michael Fallick, the two leading players in the first round of the individual tournament, sponsored by St. Andrew's, Glasgow, both had two under par rounds of 68.

Due to Glenelg Hotel on Monday evening, Mr. Fallick, Gary Pate, Billy Casper and Gary Edwards, who arrived yesterday morning, had to leave their place from Los Angeles having been delayed for some 12 hours. Their clubs, which had been shipped off in New York and, at lunchtime yesterday, the Americans led on the practice ground to experiment with a miscellaneous selection of clubs gathered from every possible source.

Mr. Fallick, who was to do a 78, was trying out a one iron which he had in a vice in the professional's shop and was planning to use in place of a driver. Edwards, who was to do a 77, was attempting to get the feel of a set of irons which had been designed for someone "nine feet tall".

Strangely, he had handed across their woods assistant that they were "stuffed" but, in the hands of the little Mexican, they became incredibly whippy, his trial shots, flashing away to the left. Eventually he set out with a huge three wood and a set of borrowed irons, and a local professional, not to mention a pair of shoes which he had lost, was used to a set of clubs which, as William Aitchison, who was to do a 78, was trying out a one iron which he had in a vice in the professional's shop and was planning to use in place of a driver.

Again, Trevino had to find some golf balls to suit his liking. There is a lot of controversy about the machinery about for riddling balls in this day and age, but Trevino's method is to pop a ball with his mouth and see whether or not the cover resists teeth marks.

Late in the evening Trevino traded in a creditable 74 score, which he insisted, owed more to luck to the fact that, when he hit turned his hand to golf, he had to make do with a single five.

Acosta, who comes from a family of eight brothers and three sisters, was to do a 78, before covering the more

difficult inward half in 35, two under par. At the 14th and 17th he had putts of 12ft for birdies.

For most of his first round in Britain, Acosta has had a good but trouble on the green. On Monday, though, he proceeded with a few old-fashioned putts in the professional's shop and was planning to use in place of a driver.

Mr. Fallick, the youngest member of the Ryder Cup team, had started to have three three on the first green but he clipped it on the next for a birdie and was on his way. His most adventurous hole was a 17th, which he hit with a five, but he was without a doubt, the 17th hole, having opted for a two iron on the hole for safety, he had hit his ball into the bushes.

On the green in three, he proceeded to hole from 20ft for his first of two birdies.

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Racing

Grave where hopes of Artaius lie buried

By Michael Seely

Richard Hara and William Carson dominated yesterday's racing at York. The climax of their victorious afternoon came when Lady Beaverbrook's four-year-old gelding, Artaius, started at 11-1 and the only English-bred runner in the line-up, slammed an international field in the Doncaster Cup, followed by Lightning and their day had started on a high note when Dundermine's half-sister, Taram Pimperal, had revealed herself as a serious contender for the highest potential when handing out a handsome beating to the rest of the field.

Although the triumphant pair suffered a setback when Dundermine's half-sister, Taram Pimperal, had revealed herself as a serious contender for the highest potential when handing out a handsome beating to the rest of the field.

And so the Benson and Hedges again lived up to its reputation as a graveyard for high-class horses. Brigadier Gerard, Rheinfleur, Grundy and Trepac have been the only winners in the Benson and Hedges Stakes since 1961.

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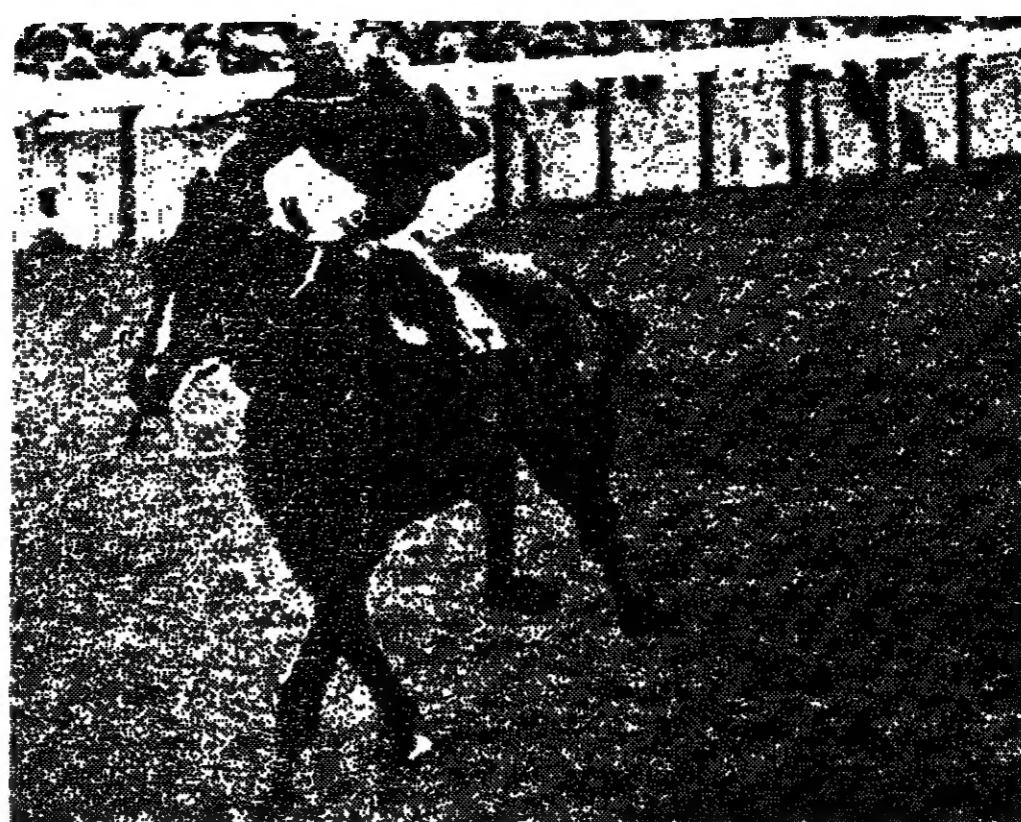
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The race of his life. Relkino lengthens his stride to pull away from the field.

His performance in the Diomed Stakes at Epsom when saviour by the name of Relkino was ignored. As Lady Beaverbrook's racing manager, Sir Gordon Richards, put it after the race: "Relkino was always threatened to win a race of this nature. He is a long-striding horse who is difficult to settle. He was unsteady by the undulations at Goodwood and was far more at home on the level track where, as soon as he was settled, he was able to manage to persuade him to relax."

Relkino's next target will be either the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe or the Champion Stakes. Artaius will be brought back to a mile and will be aimed at either the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot on September 24 or at the Prix du Moulin de Longchamp the following afternoon.

A delighted spectator yesterday was Brook Holdings, who bred Relkino and his Sandwich stud near Newmarket. The four-year-old is also the dam of Royal Bower and Hill's Treble.

Busaca's triumph at the York Stakes continued to tell the story in this race. All his four runners have emerged victorious, Mabel in 1965, Frontier Goddess in 1966, Hill in 1975 and Busaca yesterday. The Busted filly carried the colours of Countess Marianne Esterhazy, who will be

represented by Tanaka in the Galtres Stakes tomorrow. At the end of her racing career Busaca will retire to the Ayrshire stud of Tim Rogers, who also has a share in the Busted filly, Mabel, who is the Prix Vermeille at Longchamp on September 18, that covered prize won by her dam, Sorraia, or in Doncaster's Park Hill Stakes, which is also the objective of Royal Bower, who had to be pulled round the entire field by Joe Mercer before coming home strongly to finish second yesterday.

Taram Pimperal's victory was another boost for the young stallion, Blakeney, who is also responsible for another classic prospect in Barry Hill's Stakes. Delaval Stakes winner, Sexton Blake, who is a joint favourite for next spring's 2,000 Guineas with Persimmon, Taram Pimperal is favourite and also the dam of the Oaks with William Hill.

Captain Mark Phillips, riding Persian Holiday, will be trying to clinch his place in Britain's European three-day event team for Burslem in September when he rides in the Midlands Bank championships at Loughborough, at the weekend.

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Judgment should be in favour of Alleged

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Although he had a lean day at York yesterday, no one ought to be surprised if Lester Piggott takes the place by storm this afternoon when he rides the American-bred gelding Alleged in the Doncaster Cup. Alleged is the son of the American-bred gelding Alleged in the Doncaster Cup. Alleged is the son of the American-bred gelding Alleged in the Doncaster Cup.

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to run in the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood towards the end of last month.

As things stand, Johnson Houghton is of the opinion that Hot Grove may not be quite as good as he was because his training schedule was interrupted when he developed that temperature at Goodwood. Hot Grove worked quite well on the racecourse at Salisbury last Thursday, but he was not quite as good as he was when he was at Goodwood, where he finished last, 11 lengths behind Pimperal.

Lucky Sovereign did not wear blinkers that day but he will be wearing them again today, just as he did at York in May when he ran away with the Dante Stakes. However, the 12-100 favourite for the Doncaster Cup, Alleged, is a second favourite for the St. Leger.

Turkish Treasure, Piggott's ride in the Lower Stakes, beat Soaker by a length at the Curragh to have, after Soaker, had won the Chester Stakes at Royal Ascot by heading Turbidity, downed, Turkish Treasure, the favourite for the Chester Stakes at Newmarket on July 5, the duty won, needing only a few inches to beat Shapin, going away, by two and a half lengths.

By making a line through Shapin, it is possible to argue that Turkish Treasure ought to beat Sarissa and Be Sweet too. But it was not Turkey's first time. Sweet does better than both Sarissa and Shapin this time, even though she finished behind them at Ascot. She started very slowly that day and lost as much ground in the stalls as the amount by which she was beaten. Since then, she has won with a fast time at Windsor.

The Irish have a second funded runner for this race in Corbett. She started very slowly that day and lost as much ground in the stalls as the amount by which she was beaten. Since then, she has won with a fast time at Windsor.

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Brighton programme

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New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PRESIDENT TITO IN MOSCOW

It is obviously attributable to the significance of President Tito's visit, which started last night and will last for the long period of eight days, that the Soviet newspapers, radio and television have devoted a large proportion to it. The welcome, the arrival, the departure, the life, was lavish. More still, President Tito is the highest Soviet Order of the October Revolution, a remarkable honour for a one-time renegade and anathema to Stalin and whose relations with the Russians have been so tense since the breach was made by Mr Khrushchev.

If the marriage is now being patched up again it is because both sides have reasons for doing so. Moscow probably feels somewhat friendless at the moment. It found itself relatively isolated during the recent talks in Belgrade in preparation for the next instalment of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The neutrals and non-aligned learnt somewhat more to the west than to the east. In a wider context the non-aligned world is not as malleable as it might be. Africa is troublesome, the Mediterranean is not swinging left as easily as Moscow once hoped, and relations with China have not improved since Mao's death. Yugoslavia's influence, which tends to line up with the Soviet Union in foreign affairs, could be helpful, though it seems unlikely that President Tito can, or wishes to, mediate between Moscow and Peking. A certain level of antagonism gives him more room for manoeuvre and diverts Russian attention from the Mediterranean. But there is a curious new angle to be sorted out since Albania suddenly turned against its Chinese sponsors, apparently encouraged by Moscow. This is bad news for Yugoslavia if it means Albania might move back towards the Soviet orbit.

Eurocommunism will be another subject high on the agenda. Moscow's violent attack on Señor Carrillo, the Spanish

communist leader, provoked fierce criticism from Yugoslavia, which does not agree with much of what Señor Carrillo says but strongly defends the independence of parties, and hopes that Eurocommunism will gradually loosen the influence of both blocks in Europe. Since then Moscow has taken several steps backwards and seems anxious to smooth things over. It says it was not criticising the Spanish party, only Señor Carrillo himself. Moscow may hope that Yugoslavia would be more use as an ally than an opponent in the battles with Eurocommunism because President Tito does not support plural democracy and does not join either President Carter or the Spanish, French and Italian comrades in criticizing the suppression of dissidents in eastern Europe. For such small mercies Moscow is grateful.

But what does President Tito get out of such a conspicuous improving of relations? In the first place, as already pointed out, he gets public vindication of his principles. Moscow has reluctantly learnt to live with multi-faceted independent communism. It does not like it but it can no longer move crudely against it. President Tito can be satisfied, and can graciously forgive Moscow for its past errors. But he also still needs his relations with Moscow for other reasons, not least at the moment for economic reasons. His trade deficit rose in the first six months of this year to \$2,100m, of which about \$1,600m was with the west, most of it with the European Community. Mr Brezhnev promised very large credits in 1972 but they did not all come through, and in any case Soviet prices have risen, so the Yugoslavs have requested renegotiation. As Yugoslavia's trade with the Soviet Union becomes increasingly important, President Tito could slowly find that where independence is concerned he is losing on the economic roundabouts what he gains on the political swings.

point. Until some degree of order was restored, mainly by the uncomfortable process of bankruptcy, neither the interests of the holiday maker nor of the industry were being well served by cutting everything to the bone.

In contrast, however, the airlines themselves have, more or less directly, been forced to admit that the high IATA fare structure is without justification by allowing, even actively encouraging, a jungle of cut-price air travel schemes, many of them masquerading as package tours or group travel schemes. This was, in effect, an admission that IATA as a cartel was fighting a gradually losing battle to keep fares excessively high. If, to use Mr Hammarskjöld's words, Mr Laker's injection of price competition and marketing into air travel on the North Atlantic route has caused the major operators to restore "order and sanity" not only to this but to other areas of operation, Mr Laker will deserve the wider plaudits of the flying public.

increase in the numbers of foreign visitors to the UK goes every way with the wrong impression of the capabilities of our tourist industry which, as everyone knows, is currently bringing millions of much needed revenue to the country. Yours faithfully, I. M. JACK, Managing Director, British Transport Hotels Ltd, St Pancras Chambers, Euston Road, NW1, August 8.

HOUGHT ATTENTION TO THE CONSUMERS

ut Hammarskjöld, the general of the Inter-Air Transport Association reported to have this week's agreement fares for the North this winter as "a return to order and it is a comment which severe criticism from the way in which IATA acted operated in recent The issue of North air fares and the way in established national collectively have reacted they see as the threat of a Skytrain is only the series of episodes which sessions about whether balance IATA operates interest of the consumer.

The traditional arguments in favour of IATA's high basic tariff structure are familiar and have some justification. The regular passenger benefits from the way in which the member airlines fly scheduled services in and out of season not only on routes with heavy traffic but on the less popular ones as well. Certainly in other areas evidence can be produced to the effect that excessive competition has not worked in the best interests of the consumer. The cut-throat competition in package holidays in the recent past is a case in

Treating young offenders

From Mr William Whitelaw, CIP, MP for Penarth and the Border (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Rees, in a speech reported in The Times on August 11, advises me not to generalize about the treatment of young offenders. Mr Rees asks me whether I "really believe" that society will be better served by solely punishing me-sure, that I do not attempt to help young persons adjust better to the world they have to live in?

If the Home Secretary had read my speech in NACRO delivered on July 20, he would have seen that I stressed the need for greater flexibility in dealing with young offenders. I argued in that speech that the courts need to "assess each individual offender and to decide in the light of the offender's record and other relevant social and personal factors what kind of treatment would be most likely to deter the offender from the criminal life, but in no case to impose a sentence which would be at their disposal as wide a range of ways of dealing with offenders as is possible." I do not think this viewpoint can be said to generalize about the treatment of young offenders should receive. Indeed, I went on in that speech to encourage, where appropriate, the use of non-custodial sentences such as Community Service Orders.

My criticism of the Government is that they have failed to distinguish between those young offenders who can be treated outside secure units and those who clearly do need to be put in secure units both for their own good and for the protection of the general public. But he also still needs his relations with Moscow for other reasons, not least at the moment for economic reasons. His trade deficit rose in the first six months of this year to \$2,100m, of which about \$1,600m was with the west, most of it with the European Community. Mr Brezhnev promised very large credits in 1972 but they did not all come through, and in any case Soviet prices have risen, so the Yugoslavs have requested renegotiation. As Yugoslavia's trade with the Soviet Union becomes increasingly important, President Tito could slowly find that where independence is concerned he is losing on the economic roundabouts what he gains on the political swings.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM WHITELAW, House of Commons, August 12.

Think Tank report

From Mr Angus Wilson

Sir, I was disturbed that your leader (Wednesday, August 3) on the report of the Central Policy Review Staff did not more strongly champion British culture and the British Council, was pleased to see that Mr Iris Murdoch (August 6) had written defending and praising the Council's work.

I have had the opportunity of seeing their work abroad in the very many countries where I have lectured for them. I have no doubt whatsoever that many thousands of people in other countries have been stimulated by the service the Council provides into a lasting delight in British music, literature, theatre and painting and in the English language. To talk to the people of all ages and professions in the Council's reception is not, as one might fear, to meet a small band of long converted anglophiles, but is often to discuss and argue with those whose political or national prejudices are reluctantly giving way to the impact of British culture. What visiting British artists, actors, writers and musicians get in return is equally enriching.

Because it is not possible to measure so many aspects of the Council's work, it is all too easy for bodies like the "Think Tank" to recommend its abolition. I think that you should have argued more strongly against their view, and should have stood up more forcefully for British cultural values. We need to see some things cannot be measured in terms of trade. Far from abolition, I should like to urge that this excellent, but overworked and under-financed service should receive double its present grant.

Yours faithfully, ANGUS WILSON, Felsham Woodside, Bradfield Saint George, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, August 13.

Francis Drake's plate

From Professor T. J. B. Spencer

Sir, There is one small linguistic feature of the inscription on the alleged plate which must cast more than a "morsel of doubt" on its authenticity (The Times, August 8). The phrase for ever in American usage is normally written as one word, in British (until recently), as two words. The spelling as one word or with a hyphen occurs occasionally in earlier centuries. But the first examples quoted by the Oxford English Dictionary are of 1670 and 1686, a hundred years after Drake's voyage.

In the inscription on the plate forever is clearly one word. There is a space before the f and a space after the r, but there is no space between the medial r and e. It is possible that some examples of the spelling forever as one word are to be found in genuine Elizabethan texts (not in modern reprints, which often alter the original). But unless they can, we should regretfully have to conclude that forever was just the kind of little linguistic slip which even a clever American fabricator of an inscription might make.

Yours very truly, T. J. B. SPENCER, Director, The Shakespeare Institute, The University of Birmingham, Birmingham, August 8.

Freedom and the right to march

From Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH

Sir, The recent experience at Greenwich, Lewisham, and Birmingham raises the question as to whether the so-called "right to march" is compatible with the basic principle of the "freedom of the individual". Democratic liberty unquestionably implies freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. That means the right freely to express one's opinion and the right to hold meetings in public places, such as Trafalgar Square, where they will not interfere with the life of the rest of the community.

But does democracy necessarily imply the right to process through the streets, holding up all the traffic, shouting noisy slogans and preventing other citizens from leading their normal lives in peace and safety? And why should five hundred or a thousand demonstrators have the right to demand that the streets be cleared for them by the police, while an equally ardent group of a dozen would undoubtedly be denied a similar privileged opportunity to proclaim their views?

It is fair that a large organized crowd should be allowed to do things, which if done by a small number of individuals would probably lead to prosecution for obstruction or causing a public nuisance? Once we accept that the many are entitled to rights which are denied to the few, we are well on the way to recognizing the "right to intimidate".

Then there are the rights of the police to be considered. Throughout history all employers are obliged by safety regulations to protect their employees against avoidable risks. The police face quite enough risks in dealing with normal crime, without any needlessly exposing them to the dangers of life and limb, by deliberately authorizing mass demonstrations, which, as experience shows, all too often end in violence.

It is said that this or that march should have been banned. But it is unfair to place upon the authorities the responsibility for deciding which should be permitted and which should not. In my opinion, all demonstration marches, without exception, should be banned; and I do not believe that democratic liberty would thereby be diminished by one iota. On the contrary, an instrument of individualism, which endangers the freedom of the individual and promotes discord, hatred and bloodshed, would happily be eliminated.

Yours faithfully, DUNCAN SANDYS, House of Lords, August 16.

From Mr P. A. Clifton

Sir, For how long must our policemen and soldiers adopt a "low profile" in dealing with unruly mobs—simply to avoid any possibility of partnership or injury to so-called peaceful demonstrators?

Surely it is justifiable in such circumstances, as an alternative to defending themselves with improvised shields, to utilize water cannons or even some harmless but disconcerting gas, to break up such wanton and potentially dangerous situations.

There is nothing like a good dousing of cold water for cooling mob violence without anyone being hurt in the process. Moreover, it will provide a reasonable chance for people living in such disturbed areas to enjoy some freedom from the hooliganism and damage which invariably accompanies these episodes.

Why do we not stop pussy-footing about the right to demonstrate and say "Yes, you have the freedom to demonstrate peacefully but there is any violence or breach of the peace you are hereby warned that to expect".

Yours faithfully, P. A. CLIFTON, 42 Roshamunda Close, SW15, August 15.

From The Reverend Nicholas Coulton

Sir, Metropolitan Police Commissioner McNee cannot duck responsibility for Saturday's violence in Lewisham, on the grounds that all shades of political opinion must be allowed freedom of expression. He should do some homework on the meaning of politics and the nature of freedom.

The National Front is not, and never has been, simply a political organization. It is a body dedicated to fomenting fear and racial hatred. It does not stand for our British freedom but against it. Their leader, John Tyndall, has made it plain how tightly they would control freedom were they ever to gain power.

Support for candidates

From Mr Richard Tracey

Sir, The initiative taken by ICT in giving full support to parliamentary candidates is one which is worthy of applause from the public at large. The result in due course must be a Parliament better equipped to understand industry and commerce and, on a personal level, it will certainly mean a far more happy and effective time for MPs in marginal seats and for candidates if they work for ICT and know that their jobs and pensions are secure in the event of electoral misfortune.

When I fought the October, 1974, campaign in a marginal seat, I found the pre-election period unsettling because my employers were visibly unsure about our relationship. After the election, which I lost narrowly, I was confronted by several months of financial uncertainty and it was a constant worry. Admittedly I was then a BBC group-list and can understand a specially sensitive desire in that area to be openly impartial. However, when I finally decided to devote my leisure hours fully to politics and left the BBC, the attitude of industrial companies to employing a known candidate stunned me. All too often the response to an approach was more to question my long-term good faith towards the company rather than to look forward to the chance of one more MP in the House who might have some working knowledge of industry.

Frankly I believe the time has come when industry at large must contribute something tangible to

Legalizing the closed shop

From the Lord-President of the Council

Sir, I note that Sir John Coleville, who contributes to your column today (August 16) and affects to be discriminating about language, shows no concern for the truth. He says that I "forced through a reluctant Parliament legislation for a universal closed shop". I did nothing of the kind.

The legislation to which Sir John refers was neutral on the issue of the closed shop, as, for example, the recent Royal Commission on the Press has acknowledged. It left the issue to employers and unions to decide. It achieved this end, desirable in my view, by abolishing the provisions in the Industrial Relations Act of 1971 which had attempted to make the closed shop illegal. These provisions had, including some eminent judges, had agreed that these provisions had not worked and were probably unworkable.

There is no reason why the legislation should be excused for speaking falsehoods, just because he is pretending to be God and writing in The Times. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL FOOT, Privy Council Office, Whitehall, SW1, August 16.

NUJ membership

From Mr Henry R. Douglas

Sir, Your Labour Reporter, Christopher Thomas, writes on August 8: "NUJ rules forbid members... to be members of the IOI." I am a member of both the NUI and the IOI, without breaching the rules of either. Because the NUI permits those of us who were subscribing members of the Institute before the breakdown of the last merger talks to continue in membership.

The NUI is thus in the absurd position of saying that the Institute is a proscribed organization, inimical to the Union's interests, so far as some of its members are concerned, but not so far as other members are concerned even though the two groups of members are pursuing the same aims.

The Institute makes no objection to dual membership. Yours faithfully, HENRY R. DOUGLAS, Auston Croft, 31 Auston Road, Guildford, Surrey.

The right to strike

From Professor Guy Oddie

Sir, Is it not time we rejected the right to strike as one of our essential freedoms? And by "we" I include ordinary people who, like me, support many socialist objectives and rely on a union for securing fair pay and fair play.

Your story today about air passenger victims of the air controllers' strike in Canada, their ordeal less harrowing only than if they had been held by terrorists, could be paralleled by countless other instances where thousands suffer while the few with power to redress the strikers' grievance are left comparatively untouched. Or, worse still, where the whole nation has been forced to pay ransom, thus obliging other citizens to ransom also, in self defence.

The strike was a just weapon when it struck directly at the pockets of tyrannical employers. Now it strikes at the innocent no less than the guilty. As a weapon for increasing wages it is self-defeating—the wages spiral makes it so. As one for redistributing income it is unjust—the many without effective power to strike are left defenceless.

So much has this dangerous weapon proliferated that even one major threat to use it can start the inflationary holocaust. We, employees and employers alike, have no time to lose in finding a way to end the strike. As a weapon for increasing wages it is self-defeating—the wages spiral makes it so. As one for redistributing income it is unjust—the many without effective power to strike are left defenceless.

Yours faithfully, GUY ODDIE, The Causeway, Edinburgh.

The spread of kissing

From Mr Geoffrey Trease

Sir, "The recent extraordinary increase in middle-class kissing," which disturbs Mrs Gardam (August 13) is not so much a new phenomenon as a return to the well-heeded tradition of Merrie England. Centuries ago, it delighted foreign visitors as a distinctive novelty of our island. "To take a kiss is, as to others, to offer the right hand," reported a Bohemian traveller in 1466, "for they are not used to offer the hand." Erasmus, a generation later, wrote to a friend in praise of the English women: "They have one custom which cannot be too much admired. They kiss you when you arrive. They kiss you when you go away and they kiss you when you return. Go where you will, it is all kisses, and, my dear Faustus, if you had once tasted how soft and fragrant those lips are, you would wish to spend your life here."

Perhaps what you correspondent has remarked in Wimbledon is just part of the drive to attract more tourists from overseas? Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY TREASE, The Croft, Old Church Road, Colwall, Malvern, Worcestershire.

From Mrs Mary Follett

Sir, Mrs Gardam (August 13) is not alone in noticing the extraordinary increase in kissing, but has a record been achieved by our student daughter?

She recently attended an interview for a holiday job and was kissed by her prospective employer on introduction. Yours faithfully, MARY FOLLETT, 8 Kingston Park, Lymington.

Year of the hoverfly

From Dr W. S. Bristowe

Sir, 1976 is remembered as the year of the Ladybirds; this year it is the yellow and black Hoverflies (Syrphids), certainly along the southern strip from Kent to Devon where they have appeared in swarms on beaches and in gardens. Both strangely enough, feed on aphids besides drinking honey from flowers. Their presence on beaches suggests many are on their holidays from the Continent. Observation today (August 11) seemed to suggest they were flying northwards. Never before have I seen so many. W. S. BRISTOWE, Battle, Sussex.

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Employers' rebuff to toolmakers pushes Leyland nearer brink

Clifford Webb yesterday said Leyland Cars was nearer to a reputation for the disastrous toolmakers which cost the company £1m in March and brought it once again to the brink of collapse.

A letter to Mr Roy Fraser, toolmakers' leader, the Leyland management rejected a request for a meeting with him before Saturday. The toolmakers' committee is meeting on Friday to discuss what action to take in support of its demands.

It is seeking separate negotiations to pursue long-standing claims for the restoration of pay differentials and for skilled grades throughout the company's car units.

At a mass meeting 2,000 toolmakers instructed representatives to withdraw from the working party considering industrial relations and pay reforms within state-controlled car group.

Mr Fraser and Mr John Lowe, secretary of the toolmakers' committee, made the request in a letter to Geoffrey Whalen, Leyland's industrial relations chief, replying yesterday indicating he was prepared to meet only through normal union channels.

As the toolmakers' demands for separate talks are contrary to the rules of the union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, this amounted to an effective rejection.

By not departing from the tough line it has held since January, when the toolmakers made their original demands, Leyland is leaving Mr Fraser with little room to manoeuvre.

He has said that he does not want another strike but this latest setback will make it difficult for him to avoid giving in to pressure from more militant colleagues.

Ironically the one factor which could persuade the toolmakers to hold their hand is the likelihood that most of them will soon be laid off in any event because of the seven weeks old strike at Lucas.

If they are sent home because of the effects of a strike outside Leyland they will receive lay-off pay but they will not get it if they walk out.

Meanwhile the shortage of Lucas electrical components has stopped production of a third Leyland car. Yesterday the Spitfire assembly line was halted at Triumph Coventry.

Production of the Princess and MG is already at a standstill at Cowley and Abingdon. Motor industry production is also threatened by strikes at two Burton works in the Midlands which have reduced supplies of steering gear.

Lammell unions study new peace initiative

W. Shakespeare yesterday said a month-old peace initiative at the Lammell Laird yard at Birkenhead on the Mersey side now rests on new proposals from the management.

Members of the Confederation of Building and Engineering Unions, who are protesting the dismissal of four after they had been dismissed from their jobs without notice.

Members immediately did not begin picketing the yard, preventing them from other trades from joining them.

They led to a management decision to halt all work and

lay off the entire manual labour force.

One attempt has already been made by the company to get a peace formula accepted by the Merseyside confederation officials, which would have involved consideration of the dismissal notices and the suspension on pay of the four men pending inquiries.

An undertaking was also given to pay all workers—other than those involved in the strike—for a full eight-hour shift on each of two days when they were prevented from working by the pickets.

However the officials would not accept these terms. Now, after four weeks of fresh deadlock, a fresh round of talks has been proposed by the management.

A company spokesman said yesterday: "The next move will have to come from the union side. We are waiting for their reply."

Rice Commission's last rejections

The last of the price rejections by the Rice Commission in July, applications from manufacturing and service companies were rejected.

Intervention notice by the Commission yesterday shows that 22 companies withdrew their applications and in 53 others the price of the increases was rejected.

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Hawker gains L Gardner

Hawker Siddeley's £15.6m bid for L. Gardner, the Lancashire diesel engine manufacturer, was declared unconditional yesterday.

Hawker's cash or share offer was accepted by 94 per cent of holders of L. Gardner's shares.

The level of acceptances must mean that Rolls-Royce Motors, which had a 16.7 per cent holding in Gardner and which bid aggressively for Gardner stock in the market after the initial announcement of Hawker's bid, has now accepted the offer.

Japan's record trade surplus

Japan yesterday announced a provisional record July trade surplus of \$1,510m (about

Poles vary scope of tenders for UK ships

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Poland has abandoned plans to buy six 35,000-ton deadweight bulk carriers from Britain, part of a 23-ship order package which has been under negotiation since the end of last year.

This will be a blow to Govan Shipbuilders, which was asked to carry out design work on the vessel and desperately needs new orders to prevent lay-offs.

The Poles have altered the composition of the prospective order package—which has attracted considerable opposition from Britain's shipping industry—but will increase the number of vessels to be built under the £130m deal.

British Shipbuilders, the new state organization involved in the negotiation with Polska Zegluga Morska, the national shipping company, and Polish government agencies, confirmed last night that the package deal would mean a total of 26 vessels.

If the deal is concluded—and those close to the negotiations are optimistic that the package will be clinched by the end of this month or early in September—the United Kingdom will build 12 (instead of the original six) 10,000-ton deadweight vessels and 12 (previously 10) of the 4,000-ton ships.

In addition the Poles want two large floating cranes—probably to be built by Swan Hunter—which has done this type of work for Poland before.

Swan Hunter has been responsible for the design of the 10,000-ton vessels, although the Lithgow group subsidiary, Ferguson Brothers, was given responsibility for design of the smaller ship.

Placing of the orders—if they are secured—will be left to British Shipbuilders, although the Department of Industry is expected to take a close interest in view of the threat to employment in some yards.

Under the terms of the deal, the ships would be owned by a new joint company formed between British Shipbuilders and Polska Zegluga Morska and chartered back to the Polish company.

British shipowners have attacked the deal. They say it can only lead to increased competition in shipping markets.

Top officials of the Polish state shipping company were due to visit Britain this week for further talks on the package, but they are not now expected to arrive until next week.

Takeover soon of repair yard

British Shipbuilders is poised to acquire the London Graving Dock Company on the River Thames.

Directors and institutional investors in the repair company have recommended the 45p per share offer.

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Fairey near deal on aviation assets

By Nicholas Hirst

Negotiations are about to be concluded for the sale to an unnamed buyer of a major part of the assets of Fairey group's troubled aviation business.

Fairey said yesterday that following its extraordinary meeting three weeks ago to increase borrowing power, it had received two inquiries to buy some of the assets of the aviation division where stocks had grown to an unacceptable level. An agreement as a result of one of these inquiries is about to be settled.

The price to be paid for the assets, if the deal goes through, would be less than the value in the accounts on which the preliminary profits statement had been prepared and additional reorganization costs would be incurred.

In the circumstances, Peat Marwick Mitchell, the company's auditors, whose advice had already resulted in major write-offs of development expenses and learning and setting up costs, had said the report and accounts should not be sent

out to shareholders until negotiations were completed.

Sale of the aviation assets, which could involve activities in both England and Belgium, follows a succession of misfortunes at Fairey culminating in the decision not to make a final dividend payment for the year ending in March.

Discussion with auditors after the year ended in the discovery of a stock deficiency in Belgium for which there was a provision of £700,000, a write-off of £400,000 of development expenditure on bridges, and a net £2m write-off of learning and setting-up costs in the aviation division as a result of the weight of stocks held.

At that time the directors said they retained full confidence in the future of the Britten-Norman aircraft that the company produced.

Although no precise details have been given of the assets which are to be sold, it is known that the major problem faced by the group is the stock of aircraft held in England, and these are expected to figure largely in any sale.

The company would, however, retain some of its aviation business.

Mr R. W. Holder, chairman of Fairey, who took over the duties of managing director from Mr A. A. Brown two and a half weeks ago, is understood to feel that an instant solution to the problem of aircraft stocks was better than trying to improve the position by an orderly sell-off over coming months.

Yesterday's statement from Fairey, which resulted in suspension of the shares at 49½p, said: "The disposal would greatly reduce the borrowing of the group and improve the prospects of the remaining operating companies whose progress would no longer be restricted by liquidity problems."

The directors were satisfied that the disposal would go to the root of the problem which had affected the group in recent months.

Dealings in the shares are expected to be resumed when details of the deal are made known.

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French stainless steel going into British car

By Peter Hill

Stainless steel imported from France is being used by Chrysler UK on its new family hatchback car, which began production at Linwood, Kent, yesterday.

The steel is being used for the new Chrysler Sunbeam because of the inability of the British Steel Corporation to meet tough requirements for price, delivery and engineering specification.

A spokesman for Chrysler said the car had been built in the development of new facilities in Sheffield at a cost of £50m. The bulk of this development should be completed by the end of the year.

In the stainless steel sector the corporation is involved in the development of new facilities to produce the size and quality of stainless steel for use as car bumpers.

at the best price in the best market the company could find. Chrysler had not specified that the steel should be obtained in Britain but it had set certain engineering conditions.

The BSC said last night that it hoped and expected to obtain a large slice of business in the future by supplying stainless steel for the new Chrysler model. Supplies were being made available on a trial basis to Chrysler's suppliers.

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More property sales to cut Town & City debt

By John Brennan

Town & City Properties has now raised a total of £244m from property sales since mid-1974. But the group, which yesterday reported pre-tax losses of £2.8m higher than last year, plans a further major disposal programme to reduce year-end debts of £317m.

Holding costs on development properties boost the 1977 pre-tax revenue deficit to £2.8m, but Mr Jeffrey Sterling, T & C's chairman, said that "it is impossible to predict how long it will be before a surplus is achieved".

For the third year the group is to pay a nominal dividend of 0.01p a share to retain trustee status. The shares

rose to 10½p on the results.

T & C's annual accounts carry a qualification by the auditors noting that the group's £373m properties have not been revalued.

Directors comment that as the portfolio includes a high proportion of "reversionary and development properties and partial interests in properties which have arisen from financing transactions" it "does not lend itself to a meaningful valuation".

Although property sales brought in £55m last year, total debts had fallen by only £19m to £317m at the March 24 year-end.

Since then T & C reports further sales reducing debts to around £290m.

Financial Editor, page 17

Royal's car premiums up by 11.5pc

By Bryan Appleyard

Half a million motorists are to pay higher insurance from next month as a result of the next increase in motor premiums by Royal Insurance, in three months.

Royal, which accounts for about 5 per cent of the total British motor insurance business, is to put up its charges by an average of 11.5 per cent. In June they went up by 5 per cent.

A spokesman for the company said the increases had been deliberately staggered and the total rise would put Royal in line with other insurers who have announced increases this year.

The new charges will not apply evenly across the board. Motorists aged under 25 will pay an average 12.5 per cent more and older policyholders face a 10 per cent increase.

Royal announced the increases at the same time as its results for the first six months of the year. The company's profits rose 25 per cent to £34.5m from £27.5m in the first half of 1976.

Provisional figures released by the Finance Ministry represent more than half the £2,420m surplus for the whole of 1976. Exports for July were up 22.3 per cent to £7,260m while imports rose 1.7 per cent to £5,740m.

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Slower US growth rate accepted

From Frank Vogl

US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Aug 16

Economists within and outside the United States Government now appear to accept fully the fact that the growth rate of the nation's economy is slowing.

The major issue of controversy centres on the degree to which this will happen in the months ahead.

Fresh evidence of the slowdown has come with the release by the Federal Reserve Board of the latest industrial production statistics, disappointing despite some expectation of low figures as a result of coal and copper industry strikes.

Industrial output has now increased by 6.4 per cent over the last year but the rate of growth has declined from month to month recently, with a gain of 0.5 per cent in July after increases in June and May of 0.7 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

Many economists now predict that real gross national product will grow at an annual rate of less than 4 per cent in the current quarter, after a gain of 6.4 per cent in the second quarter and 7.5 per cent in the first quarter.

A good number of economists also fear a growth rate of less than 3 per cent for the final quarter of 1977, although the Carter Administration is not so pessimistic.

A fairly bright set of predictions has just been issued by economists at the Chemical Bank in New York. They tend to fall into line with the general expectations of the Carter Administration for this year, although they seem somewhat bleaker than Administration forecasts for 1978.

Chemical Bank suggests that real gnp will rise at an annual rate of

EEC hint of Hongkong 'sacrifice' on textiles

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Hongkong, largest exporter of textiles to the European Community, can expect to secure an overall growth rate in such exports next year of about 6 per cent, although the EEC may request some reductions to allow other developing countries to gain a share of the market.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr. Tran Van Thinh, the EEC's chief negotiator on textiles at the Gatt talks on the future of the Multi Fibre Arrangement, who has completed two days of informal talks with Hongkong Government officials.

The precise level of the colony's textile shipments to Europe next year will be decided in negotiations due to start in October, but this will be related to Hongkong's export performance last year.

Mr. Tran Van Thinh hinted that while a 6 per cent growth rate was expected, some categories would be much more restricted, compensated for by higher growth rates for other less sensitive items.

He said however that the colony must accept some sacrifices, although he hoped that Hongkong textile producers would be "pleasantly surprised" at the outcome of the talks.

The EEC was attempting to secure stability for importing and exporting nations and the process of stabilization would have to take into account the degree of market penetration. Limits would be negotiated on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis.

The EEC, he continued, had also to reserve a share of the market for new suppliers of textiles and since Hongkong was the dominant supplier it may have to be asked for some reduction in import levels.

Patents law removes scope for protecting trivia

Stricter test set for inventions

By Adrian Hope

The new British Patents Act, which replaced the Royal Assent at the tail end of the last parliamentary session, contains provisions which will produce sweeping changes next year in British patent procedures.

Comment for and against the final wording of the Act has so far been limited, because HMSO work backlog and holiday schedules have precluded even an estimated date for printing.

Although there have been many amendments to the original Bill its four main aims have been carried through into law.

Ratification of the European Patent Convention as embodied in the Act has already taken place, but the original estimate that the European Patent Office in Munich will open its doors for business next April has been revised to June 1, 1978.

This date coincides with that on which the new British Patent Act is scheduled to come into force.

A new Patents Court will be created, in which specialist judges with High Court status will hear cases at present decided by a tribunal of inferior legal status.

The currently hazy area of whether an employee or an

employer owns an invention made by the employee is now clarified, with the possibility of compensation for the inventor from an employer enshrined in law.

Such features of the Act will in practice affect only a relative few of those involved in patents. Everyone patenting an invention will, however, be affected by the drastic change now to come in Patent Office attitudes over what constitutes a patentable invention.

In accordance with a prime object of the new Act, which is to bring United Kingdom law into line with European patent systems, the British Patent Office will be empowered to reject applications on wholly new grounds.

A patent office examiner will, from next June, be able to cite any provable instance of prior publication, use of even oral descriptions—whether from Britain or abroad—against a new invention.

Even more significant, the examiner will be able to reject a patent application on the grounds that it is obvious or is not a real invention over some previously known and generally similar, although not identical.

Inventors and their agents will thus no longer be able to

patent trivia by proving that previous disclosures were foreign, over 50 years old, not in print, or not 100 per cent identical.

It will also dismay many firms and inventors when, from next June, pending patent applications will be laid open to public inspection 18 months after their first filing date. This will perhaps prevent duplication of work by rival companies but will also mean that many company secrets will no longer remain as hidden as the company would wish.

The current provisional specification, which may be filed by an inventor for a fee of only £1, will no longer exist. But the new provision for a simple provisional-style specification to be filed and it is hoped to keep the cost of this below £10.

Another matter still unresolved concerns the case for the extension of pharmaceutical patents.

Essentially the Act enables only existing patents with more than five years left to run to be extended automatically to the full 20 years life of a new British patent. But the door is still open for amendment to allow similar extension of pharmaceutical patents with less than five years to run.

Kenya halts coffee trains as thefts in transit soar

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Aug 16

Kenya Railways have temporarily halted the movement of coffee to the port of Mombasa while new measures are introduced to curb the high rate of thefts in transit.

Millions of pounds worth of coffee have disappeared in recent months, most of it while moving from Uganda, and railway officials say many of the thefts have been made with the help of railway staffs, either in Uganda or in Kenya.

Police here say more than 3,000 bags of coffee, worth more than £350,000 were stolen in transit in the past week. Three wagons carrying coffee from Mombasa and one consignment of coffee recovered by Kenyan police was again stolen after being released into railway wagons in Nairobi.

Three railway officials and three other Kenyans have been charged at Mombasa with the theft of 1,320 bags of Ugandan coffee destined for a transit warehouse at Mombasa. They were remanded in custody pending the hearing of the charges.

Accountants foresee major role in worker participation

By Malcolm Brown

The Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies, which represents the main accountancy professions, yesterday told the Department of Trade that accountants would have a big role to play in the implementation of worker participation in British companies.

In a memorandum on the EEC Green Paper on participation, published in August 1975, the consultative committee says that progress towards employee participation will require a greater dissemination of management information, much of

it in the form of accounts which may be complex.

It will be the task of the accountancy profession to do its utmost that these be understood: even by people who are unfamiliar with the accounting media," the committee says.

But it said that the complexities of business life place a limitation on the extent to which reports could be simplified without becoming misleading.

"All users of financial information will therefore need to acquire some understanding of basic accounting processes."

Volvo investing £45m to make two new trucks

Volvo, the Swedish motor manufacturer which dominates the British heavy truck market, has invested £45m to produce two new "heavies". It claims the new vehicles will set new standards when they go on sale here next month.

Financing such a major project has proved difficult for one of Europe's smaller motor groups. Add to this the need to modernise its rather dated and expensive motor cars and it is apparent why it is holding merger talks with Saab-Scania, the only other Scandinavian motor producer.

But the talks which began more than three months ago have run into difficulties with the unions. Management sees little hope of going ahead with a formal offer to shareholders without first obtaining the approval of employees, and the delay is leading to pessimism. The timing is of particular importance to Leyland Trucks and Bus. In recent years it has slipped badly in the over-28-ton market and is sorely in need of new internationally acceptable models.

Government finance is making this possible but it will be two years before new Leyland trucks are available and in that time Volvo should be established with the new vehicles.

Profit margins on exports worry engineers

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain's mechanical engineering companies yesterday expressed concern about the competitiveness of their exports and the pressure on export profit margins.

This was stated in the latest short term assessment of the industry's prospects published by the economic development committee for the industry.

It noted that there had been a setback in the level of orders obtained from overseas in the first half of this year, although there had been a sharp increase in orders from United Kingdom customers.

In its survey the Little Noddy said that the prospects for the continuing strength of sterling combined with Britain's high rate of cost inflation were likely to provide a serious constraint to the growth of the industry's exports.

But it forecast a more modest growth for the rest of the year with an overall increase in the level of orders of 15-20 per cent compared with last year with a further rise of 3-7 per cent for next year.

Investment by the nationalised industries, construction and distribution services was not expected to be a main source of increased demand.

Equity Bank and the lesson of Bond Worth

From Mr E. F. Bigland

Sir, It was probably inevitable that the publicity would centre round what the press have called the Equity Bank if there was a failure in an early investment, which has happened in the case of Bond Worth. Now that the immediate reaction is past, the position can possibly be considered in perspective.

ECI was set up to deal with cases exactly like Bond Worth where the company could not raise immediate finance through normal market channels, where a large number of workers were involved and where all professional advice appeared to indicate that with modest support it could overcome present financial problems and had prospects of making a gradual recovery over the sort of period—three to five years—that was anticipated on ECI's inception.

All City resources were used—Lazard as merchant bankers, Coopers & Lybrand as accountants, P.A. Consultants and the National Westminster Bank.

Ultimately a calculated risk had to be taken and was taken on the facts as known. If this decision was wrong it is much regretted by me and others, but the provision of equity or risk capital can seldom be a certain success, and it would be a sad mistake if this one case was allowed in any way to prejudice the future actions of ECI.

It is interesting that the large number of submissions to the Wilson Committee by institutions and others mention ECI as one of the new organizations set up to fill any possible gap in the City's financial mechanisms. ECI provides part of the answer to Labour Party criticism that the City does not take risks and does not consider the problems of the workers in industry.

ECI has a small but highly qualified and efficient staff led by Alan Barrett. It would be quite wrong to expect any organization to have all the talents available to deal "in house" with all situations and in any industry, and it was not the intention that ECI should run a very large organization on these lines but that it should use existing facilities. Apart from the cost, this policy must be correct.

Undoubtedly lessons have been learnt, but ECI is by no means completely to blame, and if it is to be allowed to do its work and fulfil the key role for which it was formed, too much criticism will not help.

The City has always accepted—and prided itself on the fact—that occasionally mistakes are made but are seldom repeated. It looks to the future, not to the past.

Yours faithfully,
E. F. BIGLAND,
Chairman of the Working Party on Equity Capital for Industry,
Royal Exchange,
London EC3V 3JL,
August 15.

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Lower interest rates the key to slower inflation

From Mr A. G. Horsnail

Sir, The important point overlooked in your specialist articles on exchange rates and your leading article (August 3) is that unemployment—and recession—is a worldwide phenomenon. Therefore the UK economy cannot expect to buy its way out of unemployment at the expense of other countries, by holding down sterling exchange rates.

The process of creating new jobs, on a world scale at the present time, can be focused on the importance of developing energy-saving adjustments in all industries. In this regard, I am drawn to the statements of intent by President Carter and the Archbishop of Canterbury, both by methods by Dr Schumacher and Lord Eccles.

In a market economy, like the UK, it is misguided to expect that jobs can be created by loans and subsidies, if, on a longer term perspective, the annual cost of new investment, measured by interest rates, is as punitive as it has been in recent years. We urgently need a continuation of the prudent financial management inspired by the International Monetary Fund last December, and the cash limits policy in public spending, so that our interest rates fall further.

OECD countries have the surplus funds for investment in the world today. They do not expect high interest charges for the use of their money provided inflation rates, which undermine the capital base of savings, are low. For illustration, loans in low inflation countries, like West Germany and Switzerland, are made at 3 to 6 per cent, compared with the UK at 10 to 13 per cent. The difference is a measure of the higher inflation in Britain at the present time.

Ahead, we face urgent claims for a recovery in living standards exempted in a near explosive demand for higher wages. I fear, this winter, the effects of industrial confusion and strikes if the more militant unions use their muscle power against vulnerable groups in our society, including other member unions in the TUC.

The material well-being of our living standards depend upon reliable delivery, and service for the sophisticated ranges of goods we sell abroad. About 30 per cent of industrial output is exported. Utility price levels for export goods are much less important (see

NEDO report *Market the World*) and would eventually undermine our living standards further.

We have paid heavily for the loss of overseas customer confidence which followed United Kingdom strikes and industrial strife in 1973/74—which our overseas customers saw as broken delivery promises in that period—in a weakening sterling exchange rate and high domestic inflation.

At the present time the world financial community is poised to support higher sterling exchange rates and lower interest rate levels. The material benefits of these financial changes, for everyone in the United Kingdom, are very large—especially lower inflation. And I draw attention to the often overlooked benefits of lower interest rates on public service costs. I estimate that a 1 per cent fall in interest rates and a 1 per cent rise in sterling exchange rates, taken together, reduce inflation by 1 per cent.

If the world financial community loses confidence in the ability of Britain to conduct its industrial affairs harmoniously, then the support for sterling will evaporate. Accordingly, I hope that the TUC conference in September gives a wholehearted backing for a 12-month bargaining interval. This, more than any other event, will ensure that the whole nation has a chance to establish the imminent financial benefits. I have described, before the next wages round gets underway, to abandon this policy would have tragic consequences.

In conclusion, may I point out that those countries which have followed temperate wages agreements in recent years, like West Germany and Japan, have seen material living standards improve substantially above those in the United Kingdom. Maybe this improvement has, also, something to do with more investment in these countries, but, as I have pointed out, they have enjoyed significantly lower financial interest rates than we do in the United Kingdom. Investment in the United Kingdom, on present policies, should be recovering now which will create the right atmosphere for initiating job vacancies.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR T. C. MDDI
Westcroft,
West End Grove,
Farnham,
Surrey, GU9 7EG,
August 11.

It would be foolish to think that there are no problems rapid expansion of a recent years. However permanent residents can no longer afford the quality of life that it is not sensible to contribute the residents and seek ameliorate problems from urban conditions will be of benefit to groups.

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Contracts and Tenders

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR

REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

SOCIETE NATIONALE DE

COMMERCIALISATION DES TEXTILES ET DES

CUIRS

S.N.C.O.T.E.C.

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER No. 1/77

Société Nationale de Commercialisation des Textiles et des Cuirs (S.N.C.O.T.E.C.) invite internationale tenders for the supply of 2,000 tonnes of textile yarn for the manufacture of woven goods as follows:

700 tonnes	100% nylon	Tariff heading 51 01
200 tonnes	80% nylon 20% polyester	..
200 tonnes	100% polyester	..
100 tonnes	100% polypropylene	..
100 tonnes	Acrylic filament yarn	..
100 tonnes	Coated cotton	Tariff heading 56 06
4,000 tonnes	Carded cotton	..
1,000 tonnes	Cotton and polyester	..
1,000 tonnes	Reinforced cotton	..
1,000 tonnes	Spun rayon	Tariff heading 56 06
1,000 tonnes	Spun rayon	..
1,000 tonnes	Non-continuous spun polyester	..
1,000 tonnes	Polyester and rayon	..
1,000 tonnes

Interested companies may obtain the tender specifications from:

S.N.C.O.T.E.C.
Direction des Approvisionnements
Département Technico-Commercial
3, Boulevard Amir Cabaï (Ex. Anatole France)
ALGERES

Telex 53 073 Tel. 62 57 63 to 67

Bids should be placed in two envelopes, the inner one of which is clearly marked "Appel d'Offres No. 1/77—Tissus—A NE PAS OUVRIR".

The final date for receipt of tenders is midnight on 30 September 1977, the postmark being decisive.

Bidders shall be bound by their tenders for a period of 45 days.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR

REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

SOCIETE NATIONALE DE

COMMERCIALISATION DES TEXTILES ET DES

CUIRS

S.N.C.O.T.E.C.

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER No. 2/77

Société Nationale de Commercialisation des Textiles et des Cuirs (S.N.C.O.T.E.C.) invite internationale tenders for the supply of 2,000 tonnes of textile yarn for the manufacture of knitted goods as follows:

5,000 tonnes	100% nylon	Tariff heading 51 01
1,000 tonnes	Polyamide	..
1,000 tonnes
2,000 tonnes	Cotton and mixture	Tariff heading 51 06
2,000 tonnes	Cotton and mixture	..
2,000 tonnes	Crochet and marcelled cotton	Tariff heading 56 06
2,000 tonnes	Acrylic mix	..
2,000 tonnes	100% acrylic rayon	..
2,000 tonnes	Spun rayon and mixture	..
2,000 tonnes	Polyester and mixture	..
2,000 tonnes	Various yarns	..

Interested companies may obtain the tender specifications from:

S.N.C.O.T.E.C.
Direction des Approvisionnements
Département Technico-Commercial
3, Boulevard Amir Cabaï (Ex. Anatole France)
ALGERES

Telex 53 073 Tel. 62 57 63 to 67

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The final date for receipt of tenders is midnight on 30 September 1977, the postmark being decisive.

Bidders shall be bound by their tenders for a period of 45 days.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR

REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

SOCIETE NATIONALE DE

COMMERCIALISATION DES TEXTILES ET DES

CUIRS

S.N.C.O.T.E.C.

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER No. 3/77

Société Nationale de Commercialisation des Textiles et des Cuirs (S.N.C.O.T.E.C.) invite internationale tenders for the supply of

12,000,000 metres of fabrics and allied products (synthetic leather, stiffening)

450 tonnes of sewing cotton

Interested companies may obtain the tender specifications from:

S.N.C.O.T.E.C. Direction des Approvisionnements Département Technico-Commercial, 3, Boulevard Amir Cabaï (Ex. Anatole France) ALGERES Telex 52 072 Tel. 62 57 63 to 67

Bids should be placed in two envelopes, the inner one of which is clearly marked "Appel d'Offres No. 3/77—Tissus—A NE PAS OUVRIR".

The final date for receipt of tenders is midnight on 30 September 1977, the postmark being decisive.

Bidders shall be bound by their tenders for a period of 90 days.

ALEXANDRIA PORT AUTHORITY

106 Gamal Abdel Nasser Avenue

Alexandria—Egypt

INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION FOR THE DELIVERY OF 2 SELF PROPELLED FLOATING CRANES 35 TONS CAPACITY

To be financed by World Bank

Loan No: 1239 EGT

The Alexandria Port Authority announces in an international adjudication the delivery of two self propelled floating cranes 35 tons capacity. Tender documents can be obtained from the administration of Alexandria Port Authority at the above mentioned address for \$100 (one hundred US dollars).

Offers to be submitted in the name of the Chairman, Alexandria Port Authority, closing date and opening of envelopes will be at 12 o'clock of the 17th of October, 1977, at the same address.

Australia cuts income taxes

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Aug 16

Despite constant gloomy forecasts the second Budget from Mr. Phillip Lynch, the federal Treasurer, presented tonight, is far from horrifying.

Clearly looking towards an early election, it provides for a cut in personal income tax for all wage earners. There will be a tax saving of \$42.53 (about 2.2 per cent) on the average wage of \$1,932.

But company tax is increased by 3.5 per cent immediately and the Budget changes will boost petrol prices by about 11 cents a gallon over the next year.

Mr. Robert Hawke,

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Prices at best level for 4 years

Share prices moved to their best levels since January, 1973, as a limited demand caught the market short of stock.

The early strength of sterling on the foreign exchange markets was the key to the superficially impressive performance which had the FT index 11 points ahead by 1 pm and a full 14 points better by the close, its best day of the year so far.

Currency considerations were also the main factor behind a strong gilt market where gains of up to 1½ were scored at both ends of the range. In what was described as a much better atmosphere, long dates opened better and consolidated further in well-spread and active trading. By the close "mediums" stood seven-eighths

Carpenter International shares are holding their own at 59p despite the shadow cast over a clouded trading picture by Bondi (Worle) in C.P. case, the fear is that the dividend will be cut. But institutions and others are counting on a maintained payment. If they are right, a yield of nearly 14 per cent could be acceptable until good carpet times roll again. Last time, only a change in the treatment of deferred tax gave the payment some cushion. C.I. will declare an interim dividend early next month.

up and four maturities were a full point ahead.

At the shorter end, opening rates of one quarter were advanced to three-quarters by lunchtime. Though there was a minor hiccup in mid-afternoon this was quickly erased and by the end of the day most stocks were around three-quarters ahead and some low coupon issues had put on 1½. An additional spur at the short end was talk that the Minimum Lending Rate may be cut still further at the end of the week.

Though the index seems certain to breach 500 in the near future, many dealers feel that the market has an artificial and overbought look. Among the leading industrial shares there were double figures gains from Bechtel, up

16p to 538p, Glaxo 17p to 567p, ICI 11p to 412p, GEC 13p to 240p and Thorn "A" 12p to 360p.

More modestly BAT Industries at 270p, Dunlop at 115p and Courtaulds at 115p were all five pence to the good and, ahead of its quarterly, Unilever went 7p ahead to 49p.

On the bid scene Falcey, mentioned here, were suspended at an unchanged 49p on the news of an approach for some of its aviation interests. Returning to the market after the merger terms were revealed, Parsons, which closed at 220p compared with a suspension price of 190p, and Clarke Chapman which ended at 82½, a rise of 1½ on the suspension price.

Power brake manufacturer Clayton Dewandre put on 5½ to 146p in the hope of a counter to the terms from American Standard while Adda International gained 1½ to close at 34½ on renewed speculative interest.

News that the Monopolies Commission report on the desirability of a bid from Fruehauf Corporation of the United States can be expected later in the month left Crane Fruehauf

just a penny firmer at 46p while hopes of a counter to Hawker Siddeley, up 6p to 185p, boosted diesel engine maker L. Gardner by 10p to 350p back at the bid level. It was later learned that the bid had gone unconditional with acceptance from 94 per cent.

The latest set of retail sales figures, which tended to confirm hopes of an increase in consumer spending, helped stores shares to some good gains.

Among the best here were GUS "A", better by 9p to 267p, Boots 8p to 210p, Mothercare 8p to 178p and Marks & Spencer, where the gain was 7p to 129p. One of the last named's major textile suppliers Nottingham Manufacturing rose a penny to 84p after interim figures which gave hope of better things in the future.

Big engineering stocks were also in good form, notably Tube Investments, up 6p to 442p in the continuing hope of good news on the dividend front. GKN, which rose 10p to 338p and Metal Box where the rise was 8p to 332p. Overseas stocks featured Paterson Zochonis, up 15p to 230p after news of a scrip plan, James Finlay which

gained 22p to 266p, and Philips Lamps which gave up 25p to 28½.

In financials Royal Insurance soared to 380p after interim figures which were better than expected. In properties Town & City eased half a point to

The market does not rule out a second try for Butterfield-Harvey by Backcock & Wilcox. It was announced earlier this month that the two could not agree a price after a month of talks but dealers think that Backcock, anxious to increase its dividend with 20 per cent of the shares might be tempted to come again. Butterfield's shares closed 3p up at 54p.

10½ after news of a loss but United Real climbed 25p to 273p in a market very short of stock.

Equity turnover on August 15 was £53.3m (13,163 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraphs stock market yesterday were ICI, Shell, BAT Dfd, Marks & Spencer, Bechtel, Distillers, GUS "A", Ultramar, EMI, Rank, Trafalgar House, Rascal, GKN, GEC, Paterson Zochonis and Royal Insurance.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Amer Trust (1)	—	1.03(0.72)	—	0.5(0.42)	3/10	—(1.1)
Auto Security (1)	1.43(1.05)	0.16(0.11)	1.71(1.31)	0.49(0.16)	15/11	—
Cap & Nat Tel (1)	—	0.10(0.86)	4.16(3.5)	3.12	25/11	4(5.5)
Cap & Nat Tel (1)	—	—	—	1.5(1.0)	7/4	—(4)
D'Amico RST (1)	34.4(24.64)	15.5(13.14)	—	—	—	—
G. B. Down (3rd)	—	—	—	0.15(—)	1/10	—
First Scot Am (1)	—	0.17(0.39)	—	1.0(0.7)	3/10	—(2.53)
Greiner (1)	2.62(1.48)	0.61(0.13)	55.23(1.07)	11.35(5)	19/10	17.05(5)
Hamerley (1)	191.32(169.11)	29.22(17.4)	—	8(4)	3/11	—(11)
H. Shuttering (P)	3.07(2.79)	0.44(0.36)	7.2(6.4)	0.78(0.7)	11/10	1.55(1.4)
Lamert Rowth (1)	5.74(5.19)	0.4(0.4)	0.3(0.3)	0.3(0.3)	3/10	2.5(2.7)
Neprest & Z (P)	8.4(7.2)	0.34(0.2)	10.3(9.2)	3.0(2.9)	3/10	3.3(2.9)
NMC Inv (P)	—	0.11(0.08)	0.86(1.62)	1.31(1.3)	3/10	1.3(1.3)
Notion Man (1)	55(41.8)	4.5(3.6)	—	0.9(0.83)	1/12	—
Philips Lps (1)	14,290(14,009)	645(553)	—	—	—	—
Rex Bros (1)	—	—	—	0.725(0.65)	10/10	—(1.49)
Royal Ins (1)	632(513.3)	62.6(34.5)	—	6.5(5.9)	3/1	—
Sci Ndu Inv (1)	—	1(0.8)	1.8(1.3)	1.2(0.8)	5/11	—
D. S. Smith (P)	5.61(4.98)	1.3(0.87)	12.2(7.8)	1.31(1.6)	4/10	2.4(2.2)
Town & City (P)	35.39(34.4)	7.58(4.72)	—	0.01(0.01)	—	0.09(0.01)
Trans Dev (1)	55(73)	8.9(6.9)	3.4(2.6)	1.12(1)	7/11	—
J. Webb (P)	2.6(2.3)	0.45(0.34)	2.9(1.9)	0.7(0.6)	1/10	0.9(0.86)
A. J. Webb (P)	1.65(1.23)	0.31(0.16)	7.27(3.65)	0.42(0.28)	6/10	0.7(0.63)
Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.513. Profits are shown pre-tax. * Loss, † Figures are in Australian currency; ‡ profit/loss earnings are net. * P. profits, † Gross return income are net. ** Botswana currency.						

Akzo nv

Registered Office at Arnhem

Report for the 1st half year 1977.

Sales and income

The second quarter of 1977 showed a net loss of Hfl 5.6 million, so that results for the first half of the year were only just positive. In Europe, business was disappointing and continues to be so. Earlier expectations in regard to the economic development largely failed to come true, causing shipments and prices of, especially, man-made fibres and chemical products to be disappointing. In addition, the value of guilder and DM relative to nearly all other currencies increased again, so that the competitive position of companies based in the Netherlands and West Germany is in danger of being further weakened. This especially affects our Dutch companies, who export an average two-thirds of their output (equivalent to exports of Hfl 1,338 million for the first half of 1977). In the United States the economy developed more favorably, which is reflected in Akzo's income figures.

Compared with the first half of 1976, sales in 1977 were down 5%. The lower guilder value of sales by companies abroad and the sale of operations to third parties caused drops of 5% and 2%, respectively.

In man-made fibres, the upturn in shipments and income at American Enka continued. Enka Glanzstoff experienced the positive effect on income of the rationalization measures that are being implemented as scheduled but, as a result of low shipments and persistent pressure on prices for the majority of textile filament yarns and staple fibres, losses remained substantial.

Chemical products, particularly in the heavy chemicals sector, recorded a disappointing development. Shipments were barely higher than last year, making for insufficient capacity utilization rates. Prices of a number of products were under heavy pressure, while labor and energy costs rose further. Income for coatings, in contrast, was maintained at last year's level.

In the area of pharmaceuticals, consumer products and miscellaneous products, pharmaceuticals suffered a slight setback in both sales and operating income. Shipments are somewhat higher volume of shipments. In addition to the effect of government action in some countries, the influence of changed currency parities made itself felt. For consumer products, operating income for the first half of the

year was higher than last year. In the sector of miscellaneous products, Brand-Rox (Akzo's) made a substantial recovery from last year.

Capital expenditures and financing

In the first half of 1977, authorizations for property, plant and equipment, aggregated Hfl 321 million (compared with Hfl 148 million in the first half of 1976). Actual expenditures totaled some Hfl 175 million. Borrowing and liquid funds remained at approximately the same level. Our bid for a maximum of 66% of the outstanding stock of the French pharmaceutical company RETI S.A. will involve an amount of approximately Hfl 32 million.

Personnel

In the first half of 1977, the number of employees decreased 3,000 to upwards of 68,000 at June 30. Roughly half of this decrease related to operations sold to third parties; such operations include the Edel group. The number of Enka Glanzstoff employees was reduced by more than 1,700.

Outlook

Despite the disappointing results recorded to date and with due allowance for the seasonal slackness usually experienced in the third quarter, we expect to achieve a level of income for the second half of 1977 that does not significantly differ from that in the first half of the year. This prediction is based on our present reading of the economic trends and is subject to the absence of surprise developments in the foreign exchange picture.

The Board of Management



Arnhem, August 1977

Consolidated statement of income	2nd quarter		1st half year	
	1977	1976	1977	1976
In Hfl million				
Sales	2,592.3	2,717.7	5,254.8	5,538.6
Operating costs excluding depreciation	-2,078.6	-2,451.7	-4,546.7	-5,054.0
Depreciation	-123.9	-102.1	-236.4	-239.1
Operating income	73.3	213.9	167.7	215.5
Interest	-82.1	-62.9	-123.7	-123.3
Taxes on operating income less interest	10.7	21.9	23.0	67.2
Equity in earnings of non-consolidated companies	-17.4	-21.9	-41.8	-62.9
Extraordinary items	3.2	10.3	11.3	16.9
Group income	-6.7	10.5	15.7	42.6
of which minority interest	-1.9	-7.2	-10.3	-17.7
Net income	-2.5	3.3	5.4	24.9
Net income per common share of Hfl 20 in quidars	-0.13	0.17	0.19	0.83
Common stock	2,592.3	2,717.7	5,254.8	5,538.6

The above consolidated statement of income was prepared on the basis of the same principles of consolidation and determination of income as were used in drawing up the consolidated statement of income presented in the 1976 annual report.

Sales by main product group	2nd qtr. 1st qtr. 4th qtr. 3rd qtr. 2nd qtr.					Operating income by main product group				
	1977	1977	1976	1976	1976	1977	1977	1976	1976	1976
In Hfl million										
man-made fibres	840	929	804	854	858	-14	-15	-75	-82	-27
chemical products	921	1,007	991	876	906	39	45	51	33	47
pharmaceuticals, consumer products and miscellaneous products	711	737	809	747	843	61	55	59	54	67
total	2,592.3	2,663	2,704	2,507	2,716	77	55	54	55	67

Copies of this report may be obtained from the London Paying Agent: Barclays Bank Limited, Securities Services Department 44, Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH.

Growth rate may slow but TDG climbs 29pc

By Tony May

With the road haulage companies again making most of the running, Transport Development Group pushed its profits ahead, although there are signs that a slow-down in growth is on the way.

The first six months to June 30 "encouraging" for the road haulage, storage and other transport services, with increased traffic ensuring a considerable uplift in profits. A 2.5 per cent rise was achieved before tax by the road haulage companies with a profit of £4.3m, while storage and other transport services went up by 29 per cent to £4.1m.

Profits from exhibitions and reinforcement activities dipped from £561,000 to £521,000, in difficult trading conditions, leaving the group's pre-tax total at £28.9m. This is a 29 per cent advance on turnover 31 per cent up at £95.3m, and points to a slight dip in margins from 9.6 to 3.4 per cent.

Acquisitions made since July 1 accounted for £301,000 of group profits, after deducting finance costs.

The haulage and storage activities remain highly competitive and Mr James Duncan, chairman, said signs of "destructive under-cutting of rates, to levels below what is needed to sustain a sound enterprise in a period of high inflation". He said it may be that the latter half-year will not show as great an advance in profit as the first. However, this still leaves plenty of scope for an improvement on last year's record profit total of £14.7m pre-tax, so the market added 1p to make the shares 60p.

Executives of the United Kingdom operations are, in the main, optimistic about future trading, but there are uncertainties in the economy, and the overseas companies report a lessening of activity.

Both the European and Australian trading companies say that there have been signs recently of "some reduction in trading momentum", although the contribution to the half-year results was a good one. The Australian companies rose 28 per cent to bring in profits of £1.06m, while the European profit of £988,000 reflects a jump of 233 per cent.

D S Smith jump 51 pc to £1.3m

By Victor Felstead

Bearing out the promise of the first six months, profits of London-based David S. Smith (Holdings) shot over the firm mark in the year to April 30. With turnover 32.9 per cent up at £5.62m, net pre-tax profits jumped by 51.2 per cent to a record £1.31m.

Profits include deposits interest received of £190,000—more than double the previous year's £79,000.

The final dividend, gross, is being lifted from 1.79p to 1.97p, raising the total, by the maximum allowed, from 3.33p to 3.66p. Earnings per share are up from 7.8p to 12.2p.

The company commented yesterday that business in 1976-77 had continued profitably, with a higher volume, although margins were slightly lower in the second half. Judging from the first three months' trading, the board expects the results for the first half of the current year will show "continued progress".

The shares of Smith, photolitho printers and carton manufacturers, rose by 4p to 66p yesterday.

In the half-year to October 31, pre-tax profits were up from £98,000 to £150,000 on turnover which had risen from £2.76m to £3.09m. Little indication was given of the year's results, except a warning on margins on the second half. The year's figure is the fourth profit peak in a row.

In his annual statement last year, the chairman, Mr D. S. Smith, told shareholders that the substantial rise in the cost of materials was expected to continue. This was met by a more stringent demand for economies—pressure on margins was expected to be maintained.

Briefly

A dividend leap and Pref issue from P Zochonis

West African merchant and Cussons soap group Paterson Zochonis has hurried through the dividend, which was shared open last March, shareholders are to get a 119 per cent pump in ordinary dividend to 6.75p for the year to last May, equal to nearly 10½p gross. This is not in itself surprising because last year's payment was covered 14 times. The split is the decision to make a scrip issue of 15 new preference shares for every 100 ordinary or "A" shares held. It was enough to hoist the ordinary shares 15p to 230p. The "A" shares are 10p cheaper.

ALGERIAN EUROLOAN

Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation has signed a \$30m (suez-year) Euroloan. Citicorp International Bank said as joint lead-manager and agent bank. The 10-year period will last months London Interbank Offered rates.—Reuter.

Royal rides on crest of insurance buoyancy

By Bryan Appleyard

Royal Insurance has chipped in with 90 per cent growth in pre-tax earnings to add to the existing fund of good news from the composite insurers.

Profits in the first six months of this year were up from £34.5m to £65.6m on premium income raised from £513.5m to £631.7m.

Underwriting was turned round from a £8.2m loss to a profit of £10.2m. The continuing loss on United States underwriting was almost halved from £13m to £6.8m.

Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen, chairman, said the operating ratio in the United States had fallen from 105.5 to 102.1 per cent with the help of reduced losses from workers' compensation and automobile lines. The strong commercial property business produced higher profits.

In Canada, where Royal is the biggest United Kingdom insurer, the market is strengthening as well, but a question mark hangs over how much the Anti-Inflation Board will allow the company to retain in the way of profits.

Royal has included all the profits from Canadian underwriting in the interim figures because there is no way of forecasting the outcome of current negotiations with the AIB and because the Canadian market is highly seasonal. So the results of the year may not match the half-time buoyancy.

In the United Kingdom the underwriting performance was much better with the household account improving significantly



Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen, chairman of Royal Insurance.

as subsidence claims begin to tail off.

Europe continues to be a problem with a loss in the Netherlands and marginal profits elsewhere. Other overseas territories are still profitable.

Investment income was up by 28 per cent from £41.3m to £53.2m. This was helped by exchange profits of £2.9m. If these are excluded, Mr Meinertzhagen says the real growth in investment income is 21.5 per cent.

In long-term insurance new sums assured came to £408.7m against £441.6m last time. Retained profit was £30.3m against £13.1m, an improvement that the chairman described as essential to finance further expansion.

Interim push and more on way at Notts Mfg

By Alison Mitchell

After several years of near same-again interim results, Nottingham Manufacturing forged ahead with a 27 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £4.5m in the six months to June 30. Turnover increased from £41.9m to £55m leaving pre-tax margins down slightly at 8.3 per cent.

The group, one of the major knitwear suppliers of Marks & Spencer, undoubtedly benefited from the cooler weather and the subsequent increased demand for sweaters. Because of seasonal factors the main flip to turnover and profits comes in the second half and a continuation of the current trend could see the group with pre-tax profits of around £14-£14.5m at the end of the year.

Income from quoted investments and interest rose from £800,000 to £1,030m in the period despite falling rates, which suggests increasing cash balances.

And a bid for fellow Marks & Spencer supplier underwear and swimwear group Wood Bastow, could well be in the offing.

Last month NM increased its stake in Bastow to 19.3 per cent while the personal and other interests of the Djanogly family—a family which includes the president and chairman of NM—amount to a further 9.5 per cent.

The shares of NM firmed 1p yesterday to close at 84p.



Royal Insurance

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 6.512p per 25p unit of stock which with the addition of stockholders' tax credit is equivalent to a "gross" dividend of 9.866p. This compares with the interim dividend of 5.830p (8.969p "gross") declared at the similar stage last year.

In the light of the retroactive reduction in the rate of Advance Corporation Tax announced recently, the directors have also declared a supplementary interim dividend of 0.137p per 25p unit of stock (0.208p "gross"). This dividend is in place of the extra amount which would have been paid as part of the 1976 final dividend, had the reduction in the rate of ACT been known at that time.

Both dividends will be payable on 3rd January 1978 to stockholders registered at the close of business on 25th November 1977.

ESTIMATED HALF YEAR RESULTS

The estimated results for the six months ended 30th June 1977 are shown below with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1976 and with the actual figures for the full year 1976. As has been pointed out previously, half year figures should not be taken as giving a reliable indication as to the outcome for the year.

	6 months to 30 June 1977	6 months to 30 June 1976	Year 1976
	£m	£m	£m
General Insurance:			
Premiums Written	631.7	513.5	1,091.8
Underwriting Result:			
U.S.A.	-6.8	-13.0	-18.1
Elsewhere	17.0	4.8	0.3
Total	10.2	-8.2	-17.8
Long term insurance profits	0.8	0.8	1.7
Investment Income	53.2	41.3	92.4
Share of Associated Companies' profit	1.4	0.6	1.8
Total profit before taxation	65.6	34.5	78.1
Taxation	24.6	12.5	27.5
Minority interests	0.2	0.1	0.4
Profit after taxation	40.8	21.9	50.2
(pence per unit)	(27.2p)	(14.6p)	(33.5p)
	9.8		
Cost of dividends	(6.512p)	8.8	22.1
(pence per unit)	0.2	(5.83p)	(14.7p)
	(0.137p)		
Profit retained	30.8	13.1	28.1
The operating ratios for the USA on the UK basis are:—			
Claims as % of earned premiums	73.0	78.1	75.4
Expenses as % of written premiums	29.1	27.4	28.0
Operating ratio	102.1	105.5	103.4

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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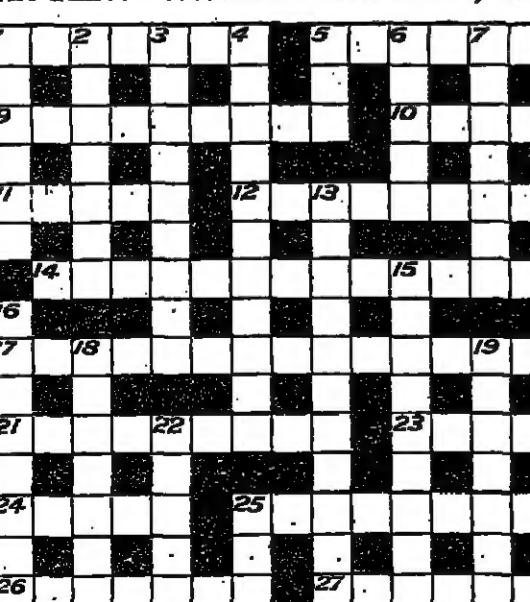
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CHRYST was innocent of sin and yet for our sake died among men with the sinners of men, so that in him we might find grace with the sinners of God himself. St. Augustine, S. 11, N.C.B. 1.

BIRTHS
On August 11th, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a son, Edward Peter, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Edwards.
On August 12th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 13th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 14th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 15th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 16th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 17th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 18th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 19th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 20th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 21st, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 22nd, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 23rd, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 24th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 25th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 26th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 27th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 28th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 29th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 30th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.

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ACROSS
1 Old Spanish guide to the Motor Show? (7)
2 Standard cut of vegetable? (7)
3 Regent may repair vessel in it? (9)
4 It fizzed out the relief-carving? (5)
5 (imitating a sound on the page) (5)
6 Irish clan has source of heat in autumn? (9)
7 Silver object? (8, 6)
8 Annoyed with testimonial? Direction to look elsewhere? (5, 9)
9 A point in support of such a spin? (3)
10 Chart cook? (3)
11 Capital fellow, an upright type? (5)
12 It seems she married F, the sailor? (9)
13 Impertinent creditor some maid in prison? (7)
14 The remainder live outside Uruguay's capital? (7)

DEATHS

On August 14th, in hospital, Mrs. Mary Jane Edwards, nee Edwards, widow of Mr. John J. Edwards, aged 78, of 12, Elm Road, Weymouth, Dorset.
On August 15th, in hospital, Mr. John J. Edwards, aged 78, of 12, Elm Road, Weymouth, Dorset.
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MARRIAGES

On August 14th, at St. Mary's Church, Weymouth, Dorset, the marriage of Mr. John J. Edwards and Mrs. Mary Jane Edwards, nee Edwards, was solemnized by the Rev. Canon J. J. Edwards.

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BIRTHS

On August 11th, 1977, at Westminster Hospital, London, a son, Edward Peter, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Edwards.
On August 12th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 13th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 14th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
On August 15th, 1977, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards.
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ANGINA-STROKE
CORONARY THROMBOSIS
We work for the prevention of these diseases and help those who suffer from them.

PLEASE HELP US
by sending 3 pence, or by cheque, to the British Heart Foundation, 1, Tavistock Square, London WC1E 6BQ.

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CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN
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CHALE BUNGALOW—over 100 years of experience in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset.

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LADY KEEN TO CREW—British, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset.

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CENTRAL—over 100 years of experience in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset.

EDINBURGH—over 100 years of experience in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset.

CENTRAL—over 100 years of experience in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset.

WARRINGTON—over 100 years of experience in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset.

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ATHENS & CORFU
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Athens, Munich, Switzerland, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset, Devon, Dorset.

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